JOH. AMOS COMMENII

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

HOC EST,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vita Actionum,

Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's

VISIBLE

WORLD:

OR, A

Picture and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Mens Employments therein.

Written by the Author in Latin and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made) and translated into English,

By *CHARLES HOOLE*, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

LONDON,

Printed for, and Sold by *John Sprint*, at the *Bell* in *Little Britain*, 1700.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cunctas Animantias Terræ, & univerſa volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Apellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa volatilia Cæli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

INſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs, with which young Wits ought to be well-furbiſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *Grace* of ones Life, *to be wiſe, to act, to ſpeak*.

3.4. It will be *clear*, and by that firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the Fingers on the Hands.

The ground of this buſineſs, is, that *ſenſual objects be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the Underſtanding which was not before in the Senſe. And therefore to exerciſe the Senſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe, and all*

diſcreet actions in ones courſe of life. Which, becauſe it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being underſtood, or being rightly preſented to the ſenſes, it cometh to paſs, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of Mens actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Maſters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in ſhort, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you ſee, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole World, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Deſcriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the Repreſentations of all viſible things, to which alſo things inviſible are reduced after their faſhion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are deſcribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ* and with that fulneſs, that nothing very neceſſary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always ſheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To*

I. *To entice witty Children to it,* that they may noe conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcarcrows may be taken away out of wiſdoms Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtned upon things, and ever to be ſharpned more and more*; which is alſo a great matter. For the ſenſes (being the main guides of Child-hood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up it ſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) evermore ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtened upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledg of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum, and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that it be bound up in their native Tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of it ſelf.

I. First *it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto*; especially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voice that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *A b c* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthned by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a Table of the chief Syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesom torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same Book *being used in English in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom*; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and Phrases of the whole Language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the Speech already understood into its parts

parts, ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joyned together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole Book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word over againſt it, and the Book is in all things the ſame, only in two Idiomes, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome Obſervations and Advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe *the firſt tasks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt Book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf with nothing but Rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole World, and the whole Language, and of all our Underſtanding about things. If a more perfect Deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a Language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found ſomewhere elſe, whither there will now be an eaſie paſſage by this our *little Encyclopadia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes: Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to School. II. Then

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing, which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing, which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but *also* in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, *&c.*

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first thus to quicken the attention also towatds the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as colours, relishes, *&c.* which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: let us come to the thing it self.

The Translator to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed,) many of the Books *of this well deſerving Author Mr.* John Commenius, *which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a Language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries out of Latin into their own native Tongues.*

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of ſingular uſe and very advantagious to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch, as have already got a ſmattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to young Children *(whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things, and words,* they prove rather a mere toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety *(and thereby to become diſcouraged;)* than to care to treaſure them up, *in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.*

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrograde, and ſtriven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits; and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgment,) deſcended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it ſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the Senſes well, by preſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the Intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas indeed, we generally miſſing this way; do teach children as we do Parrats, to ſpeak they know not what, nay, which is worſe, we, taking the Way of teaching little ones by Gram-

mar

mar only at the firſt, do puzzle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecundary intentions, which, till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the Language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. *And this I gueſs to be the reaſon, why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes not to put a Child to School, till he be at leaſt eleven or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any Langugge. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch Children for the moſt part, have taught many Parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to School; if not that they may learn, yet (at leaſt) that they might be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no reſpect at all being had of their years) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.*

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a Childs capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-Schools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity and eaſe. And at preſent I know no letter help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable uſe may he made thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himſelf hath told you in his Preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schools, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion and liberty, to uſe it, or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a Child can read engliſh perfectly and is brought us to School to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed.

I. Let *him* look over the pictures with their general Titles or *Inſcriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in Engliſh or Latin. By this means he ſhall have the method of the Book in his Head; and be eaſily furniſhed with the knowledg of moſt things; and inſtructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elſewhere in their real forms.*

II. Let

II. Let *him* read the Deſcription at large: *Firſt, in Engliſh, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and diſtinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withal, let him take notice of the Figures inſerted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh or Latin. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtandingly grounded in* Orthography, *which is a thing* too generally neglected *by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh Schools think that Children ſhould learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our Common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and Scholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from Schools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary Tradeſmen, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcrible in their Bills and Shop-Books.*

III. *Then let him* get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart, *which he will more eaſily do, by reaſon of thoſe impreſſions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo* learn, 1. To conſtrue, *or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh.* 2. To Parſe, *according to the Rules (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of his Accidence; where I would have him* tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; *but eſpecially to* decline the Nouns and conjugate the Verbs *according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence.* As *for* the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, and thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the *latter part of the Accidence*, I would not have a Child much troubled with them, till *by the help of this Book* he can perfectly practiſe *ſo much of* Etymology, *as concerns the firſt Part of his Accidence only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go chearfully forward in their Grammar, and School Authors, eſpecially, if whilſt they are employed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair and legible hand.*

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could

have

have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech which cannot without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words be expreſſed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet *is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that language go orderly one for one with the Latine, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove thoſe Maſters, that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it* verbatim *to their young* Scholars, *who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs and their manner of variation.*

Such a work as this, *I obſerve to have been formerly much* deſired *by ſome experienced Teachers, and I my ſelf had ſome years ſince (whil'ſt my own Child lived) begun the like (having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt witted* Children, *who* are moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent *(and whereof Children are as yet ignorant)* are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding) *but for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly, as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoyce in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe* any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; *I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf hath well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignifie nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they knew not what it meaneth, till they comprehend alſo particulars, but by this or the like Subſidiary, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things, and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth; nor what manner of thing it is which is ſignified to him in his own native Language which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities, are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made.*

I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, *that so we may apply our selves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.*

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt *our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the Throne of Gods heavenly grace, and remain while I live*

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in *Lothbury*, London, *Jan.* 25. 1658.

N.B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *ſometimes an* eminent Schoolmaſter in LONDON, *touching a work of this Nature; in his* Gate to Sciences, *ch.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images, or Repreſentations is great:* If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowls, they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come cloſeſt to Nature, nay,* ſaith *Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

Orbis Sensualium Pictus.

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*

The Master and the Boy.

Magister & Puer.

M. *COme Boy, learn to be wise.*

P. *What doth this mean, to be wise?*

M. *To understand rightly,*

M. VEni Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, *Sapere?*

M. Omnia, quæ *necessaria,*

 recte

to do rightly, and to speak out rightly, all that are necessary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by Gods help.*

P. *How.*

M. *I will guide thee thorow all,*

I will shew thee all,

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth; which* living Creatures *know how to make, and thy* tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the world, and we will view all things.

Here thou hast a lively and vocal Alphabet.

rectè *intelligere*, rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum D E O.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per omnia,

Ostendam tibi omnia,

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me, in nomine D E I.

M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus constat *Sermo* humanus; quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

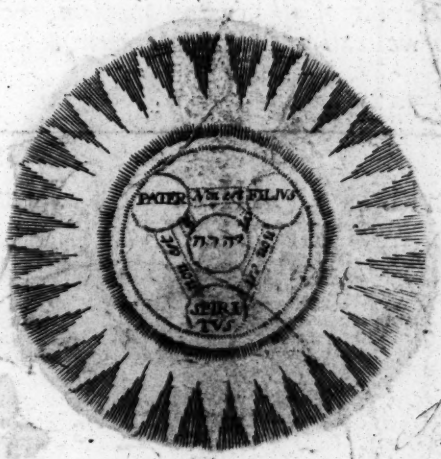
Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.

Cornix

t. *nau nau* *eth.*	N n
nat. *ó ó ó* *crieth.*	O o
. *pi pi* *n peepeth.*	P p
ulat. *kuk ku* *o ſingeth.*	Q q
tur. *err* *inneth.*	R r
ilat. *ſi* *t hiſſeth.*	S ſ
amat. *tac tac* *ieth.*	T t
t. *ń ń* *oteth.*	U u
t. *va* *ſqueaketh.*	W w
at. *coax* *oaketh.*	X x
t. *y y y* *veth.*	Y y
ds ds *orſe-flie*	Z z

God. II. Deus.



2

GOD *is of himself from everlasting to everlasting,*
A most perfect and a most blessed Being.
In his Essence *Spiritual and one.*
In his Personality, *Three.*
In his Will,
Holy, Just, Merciful, and true.
In his Power, *very great.*
In his Goodness, *very good.*
In his Wisdom, *unmeasurable.*
A Light *inaccessible; and yet all in all:*
Every where, and no where.

DEUS est ex
æterno in æter
Ens perf
tissim
E
unu

V

the chiefeſt Good, *and the only inexhauſted fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *ſo the* Gover nor, *and* Preſerver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *bonum*, & bonorum omnium Fons ſolus, & inexhauſtus.

Omnium Rerum quas vocamus *Mundum*, ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator*, & *Conſervator*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*

Cœlum 1.
habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
Nubes 2.
pendent in *Aere*.
Aves 3.
volant ſub Nubibus.
Piſces 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
ſylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus

Thus the greateſt Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita ſunt plena Habitatoribus ſuis, quatuor *Elementa*, Mundi maxima Corpora.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum.*

4

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about, and encompaſſeth the Earth 2.
ſtanding in the middle.

The Sun 3.
whereſoever it is, ſhineth perpetually, howſoever dark.

Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rays 5.
it cauſeth light, and the light, Day.

On the other ſide, over againſt it, is Darkneſs, 6.
and thence Night.

Cœlum 1.
rotatur, &
ambit terram 2.
ſtantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi eſt, fulget
perpetuò, ut ut.

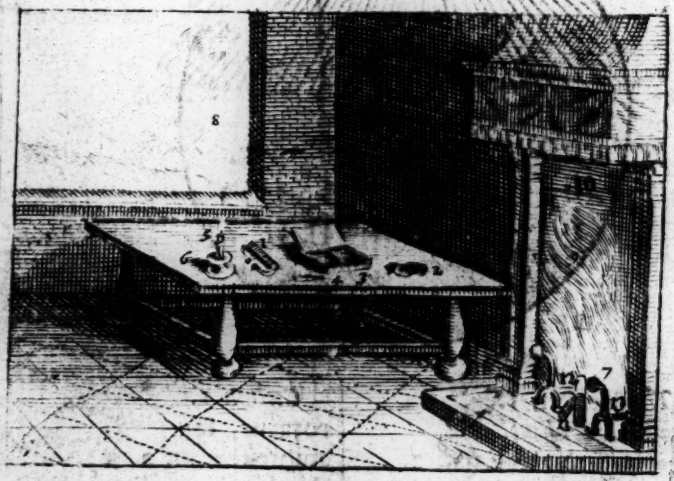
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facitque ſuis *Radiis* 5.
Lucem, Lux *Diem.*

Ex oppoſito, ſunt *Tenebræ*, 6. inde *Nox.*

In the night
ſhineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars 8.
gliſter, and twinkle.
In the Evening 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the day.

Nocte
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Manè *Aurora* 10.
& *Diluculum.*

Fire. V. *Ignis.*



The Fire *gloweth,*
burneth and conſumeth to aſhes.
A ſpark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, *(or* Fireſtone*)* 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by tinder *in*
a tinder-box 3.
lighteth a match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Ejus *Scintilla,*
ope *Chalybis* 1.
è *Silice (Pyrite)* 2. eliſa,
& in *Suſcitabulo* 3.
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum, 4.
& inde *Candelam* 5.

or a ſtick,
and cauſeth a flame 7.
or blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the houſes.

Smoak 9.
aſcendeth therefrom,
which, ſticking to the Chimney, 10.
turneth into ſoot.

Of a Fire-brand,
(or burning ſtick)
is made a Brand 11.
(or quenched ſtick.)

Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece of a fire-brand)
is made a Coal 12.
(or a dead cinder.)

That which remaineth,
is at laſt Aſhes, 13.
and Embers (or hot Aſhes.)

vel *Lignum* 6. accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excitat.
vel *Incendium* 8.
quod ædificia corripit.

Fumus 9.
inde aſcendit,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem*.

Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio* 11.
(lignum extinctum.)

Ex *Pruna*,
(candente
torris particulâ)
fit *Carbo* 12.
(*particula mortua*.)

Tandem quod remanet,
eſt *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favillæ* (cinis ardens.)

Aër

A cool Air 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind 2.
bloweth ſtrongly.
A Storm 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind 4.
turneth it ſelf in a round compaſs.
A wind under ground 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake *cauſeth* gapings of the Earth, *(and* falls of Houſes.*)* 6.

Aura 1.
ſpirat leniter.
Ventus 2.
flat validé.
Procella 3.
ſternit Arbores.
Turbo 4.
ſe agit in gyrum.

Ventus *ſubterraneus* 5.
excitat *Terræ-motum.*
Terræ-motus facit *Labes* (ruinas.) 6.

The Water. VII. *Aqua.*

The water *ſpringeth out of a* fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in a brook, 2.
runneth in a beck, 3.
ſtandeth in a pond, 4.
glideth in the ſtream, 5.
is whirled about in a whirl-pit, *6.*
and cauſeth Fens 7.
The River hath Banks. 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Iſlands 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1.
defluit
in *Torrente* 2.
manet in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtat in *Stagno*; 4.
fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
gyratur
in *Vortice*, 6.
facit *Paludes*. 7.
Flumen habet *Ripas*. 8.
Mare facit *Littora*, 9.
Sinus, 10. *Promontoria*, 11.
Inſulas, 12. *Peninſulas* 13.
Iſthmos 14.
Freta 15.
& habet *Scopulos*. 16.

The

The Clouds. VII. *Nubes.*

A vapour 1. *aſcendeth from the* water.
From it a Cloud 2.
is made, and a white miſt 3.
near the Earth.
Rain 4.
and a ſmall ſhower *diſtilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.*
Which being frozen, is hail; 5.
half-frozen is Snow; 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.
In a rainy Cloud,
ſet ever againſt the Sun,
the Rainbow 7. *appeareth.*
A drop falling into the water, maketh a Bubble; 8.
many Bubbles *make froth.* 9.

Frozen water is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,

Ex *aqua* aſcendit *Vapor* 1.
Inde fit *Nubes* 2.
& propè terram *Nebula.* 3.

E *Nube* guttatim ſtillat *Pluvia* 4. & *Imber.*

Quæ gelata, *Grando*; 5.
ſemigelata, *Nix*, 6.
calefacta, *Rubigo* eſt.
In nube pluvioſâ,
Soli oppoſitâ, apparet *Iris.* 7.
Gutta incidens in aquam facit *Bullam*; 8.
multæ Bullæ faciunt *ſpumam.* 9.
Aqua congelata *Glacies*, 10.
Ros congelatus,

a white Froſt.

Thunder *is made of a brimſtone-like vapour, which breaking out of a Cloud, with* lightning, 11. *thundereth and ſtriketh with lightning.*

Pruina dicitur.

Ex vapore ſulphureo fit *Tonitru*, quod erumpens è nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Earth. IX. *Terra.*

In the Earth are
high Mountains, 1.
Deep Valleys, 2.
Hills riſing, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Shady Woods. 6.

In *Terra* ſunt
Montes 1. alti,
Valles 2. profundæ,
Colles 3. elevati,
Speluncæ 4. cavæ,
Campi 5. plani,
Sylvæ 6. opacæ.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ-Fœtu*

A meadow 1. *yieldeth* grass, *with* Flowers *and* Herbs, *which being cut down, are made* Hay 2.

A Field 3. *yieldeth* Corn, *and* Pot-herbs, 4.

Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, *&c.*
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, *and* Minerals
grow under the earth.

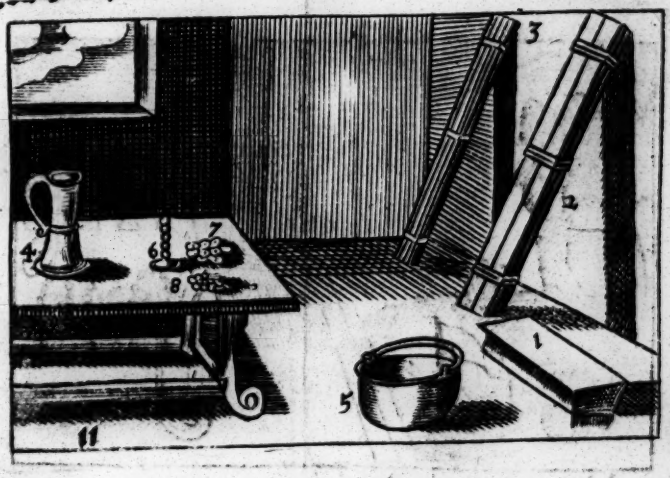
Pratum 1. fert *Gramina*, *cum* Floribus & Herbis, quæ desecta fiunt *Fœnum* 2.

Arvum 3. fert *fruges.* & *Olera*, 4.

In *Sylvis* proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtylli, &c.

Sub terrâ nascuntur
Metalla, *Lapides*, *Mineralia.*

Metals



Lead 1.
is ſoft, and heavy.
Iron *is hard,*
and Steel 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards
(*or Cans*) 4. *of* Tin;
Kettles 5. *of* Copper;
Candleſticks 6. *of* Latin;
Dollers 7. *of* Silver,
Ducats *and* Crown pieces 8.
of Gold;
Quick-ſilver *is always liquid, and eateth thorow metals.*

Plumbum 1.
eſt molle & grave.
Ferrum 2. eſt durum,
& durior *Calybs.* 3.
E *Stanno*,
faciunt *Cantharos*; 4.
è *Cupro Ahena*, 5.
Ex *Orichalco, Candelabra* 6
Ex *Argento*, *Thaleros*, 7.
Ex *Auro*, *Sudatos*,
(Ducatos) & *Coronatos*. 8.
Argentum vivum, ſemper
liquet & metalla corrodit.

Stones

Stones. XII. Lapides.

12

Sand 1. *and* Gravel 2.
is ſtone *broken into bits.*
A great ſtone 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (*or* Crag.) 4.
A whetſtone, 5.
A Flint, 6. *A* Marble, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary ſtones.
A Load-ſtone 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels 9.
are clear ſtones, as
The Diamond *white,*
The Rubie *red,*
The Sapphire *blew,*
The Emerald *green,*
The Jacinth *yellow, &c.*
And they gliſter, being cut in-
~~*faſhion of the nails of ones*~~
~~*hand.*~~ *to angles.*
Pearls, *and* Unions 10.
grow in Shell-fiſh.

Arena 1. & *Sabulum* 2.
eſt comminutus *Lapis.*
Saxum 3.
eſt pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. *Marmor*, 7. *&c.*
ſunt lapides obſcuri.
Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ 9.
ſunt lapilli pellucidi, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant angulati.

Margaritæ & *Uniones* 10.
creſcunt in conchis.

Corals

Corals, 11. *in a Sea-ſhrub.*
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glaſs, 13. *is like* Chryſtal.

Corallia, 11. in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum 13. ſimile eſt *Chryſtallo.*

Tree. XIII. *Arbor.*

A Plant 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3.
The Root 4. *beareth up the Tree.*
The Body *or* Stem 5. *riſeth from the root.*
The Stem *divideth it ſelf into* Boughs 6. *and* green branches 7. *made of* leaves 8.

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta* 1.
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2.
Frutex in *Arborem*, 3.
Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix* 4.
E Radice ſurgit *Stirps*, (*Stemma.*) 5.
Stirps ſe dividit in *Ramos*, 6. & *Frondes*, 7. factas ex *Feliis* 8.

The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.
Bait *and* Heart, 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis; habens *Corticem*
& *Librum*, 12.
pulpam & *medullam*, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam, *Picem*, &c.
sudant.

Fruits of Trees. XIV. *Fructus Arborum.*

Fruits that have no shells *are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.*
The Apple 1. *is round.*

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.
Malum 1. est rotundum.

The

The Pear 2. *and* Fig 3.
are ſomewhat long.
The Cherry 4.
hangeth by a long ſtart.
The Plumb 5.
and Peach 6.
by a ſhorter.
The Mulberry 7.
by a very ſhort one.
The Wall-nut 8.
the Haſel-nut, 9.
and Cheſt-uut 10.
are wrapt in a husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees are 11.
The Firr, *the* Elder,
the Birch, *the* Cypriſs,
the Beech, *the* Aſh,
the Sallow, *the* Linden-tree,
&c. but moſt of them affording ſhade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13. *yield*
Berries.
The Pine 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak 15.
Acorns *and* Galls.

Pyrum 2. *&* Ficus 3.
ſunt oblonga.
Ceraſum 4.
pendet longo *Pediolo.*
Prunum 5.
& Perſicum 8.
breviori.
Morum 7.
breviſſimo.
Nux Juglans 8.
Avellana 9.
& Caſtanea 10.
involuta ſunt *Cortici*
& Putamini.
Steriles arbores ſunt 11.
Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupreſſus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
ſed plerique umbiferæ.

At *Juniperus* 12.
& Laurus 13. ferunt
Baccas.
Pinus 14. *Strobilos.*
Quercus 15.
Glandes & Gallas.

The most noted, amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring, *are the*
Violet 1. *the* Crow-toes 2.
the Daffadil 3.
Then the Lillies,
white and yellow 4.
and blew 5.
and the Rose 6.
and Clove-gillowflowers, 7.
&c.
Of these Garlands 8.
and Nosegays 9.
are tyed round with twigs.
There are also sweet herbs *added* 10.
as Marjoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,

Inter flores, notissimi.
Primo vere,

Viola 1. *Hyacinthus* 2.
Narcissus 3.
Tum *Lilia,*
alba & lutea 4.
& cœrulea 5.
tandem Rosa 6.
& *Caryophyllum,* 7. *&c.*

Ex his vientur *Serta* 8.
& *Serviæ* 9.
Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ 10.

ut, *Amaracus,*
Amaranthus, Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (Libanotis)

Hysop

Hyſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints, &c.
Amongſt Field-flowers 11.
the moſt noted are
the May-lillie,
Germander, *the* Blew-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.
And amongſt Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.
The Tulip 12.
is the grace of flowers,
but affording no ſmell.

Hyſſopus, Nardus,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campeſtres 11.
notiſſimi ſunt, Flores:
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et herbæ:
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, Acetoſa,
Utrica, &c.
Tulipa 12.
Florum decus eſt,
ſed odoris expers.

Potherbs. XVI. *Olera.*

Pot-herbs *grow in*
Gardens,
as, Lettice 1.
Colewort 2.
Onions 3.

In hortis naſcuntur
Olera.
ut, Lactuca 1.
Braſſica 2.
Cepa 3.

Garlike 4 Gourd 5.
The Parſnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Rhadiſh 8.
Horſe Rhadiſh 9.
Perſelie 10.
Cucumbers 11.
and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. *Cucurbita* 5.
Siſer 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus maior 9.
Petroſelinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 12.

Corn. XVII. *Fruges.*

Some Corn *grows upon a* ſtraw,
parted by knots,
as Wheat, 1.
Rie, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* awnes, *or elſe it is* without awnes, *and it nouriſheth the the* Corns *in the* Husk.

Some inſtead of an ear,
have a rizom (*or plume*)
containing the Corn by bunches,
as, Oats, 4. Millet 5.
Turkey-wheat. 6.

Frumenta quædam creſcunt ſuper *culmum,*
diſtinctum *geniculis,*
ut, *Triticum*, 1.
Siligo, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
in quibus *Spica* habet Ariſtas, aut eſt mutica, foveruque *grana* in *gluma.*

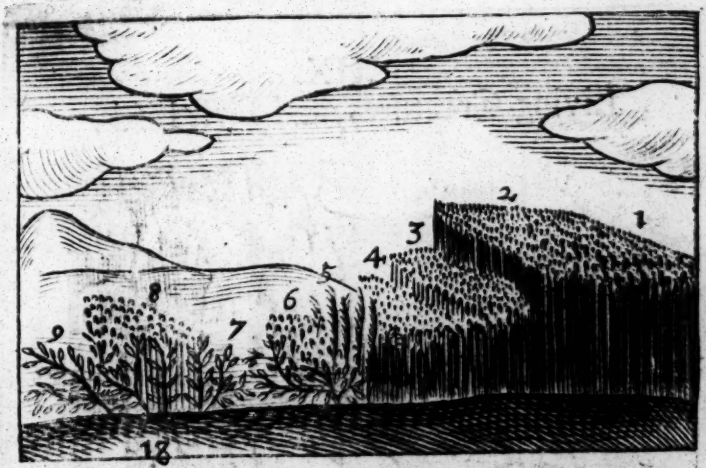
Quædam pro Spicâ,
habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana faſciatim,
ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulſe

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which encloſe the corns in two ſhales,
as, Peaſe, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches 9.
and thoſe are leſs than theſe.
Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas*, quæ grana includunt *valvulis*,
ut, Piſum, 7.
Fabæ, 8. *Vicia* 9.
& his minores,
Lentes & *Cicera.*

Shrubs. XVIII. Frutices.



A Plant being greater, and harder than an herb, is called a Shrub:
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh, 2.
or Cane *without knots*,
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow within.
Elſewhere, 4.

Planta major herbâ & durior, dicitur
Frutex:
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus 1.
*e*nodis *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2.
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodoſa
intuſque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.

the Roſe,
the Baſtard-Corinths,
the Elder, *the* Juniper,
Alſo the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth branches,
and theſe tendrels, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches *of* grapes 9,
on the ſtalk,
whereof hang grapes,
which contain Grape-ſtones.

Roſa,
Ribes,
Sambucus, *Juniperus*.
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac *Racemos*, 9.
quorum *Scapo* pendent *uvæ*,
continentes Acinos.

XIX.
Living-Creatures, and Firſt Birds.

Animalia, & Primùm Aves.

A living Creature *liveth*,
perceiveth, moveth it ſelf;
is born, dieth,
is nouriſhed,
and groweth; *ſtandeth*,

Animal vivit,
ſentit, movet ſe;
naſcitur, moritur,
nutritur,
& creſcit; ſtat,

or

or ſitteth, or lieth,
or goeth.
A Bird, (Fiſher 1.
(*here the* Kings *making her neſt in the Sea*)
is covered with Feathers, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.
hath two pinions, 4.
and as many Feet 5.
A Tail, 6.
and a Bill. 7.
The Shee, 8. *layeth* eggs, 10.
in a neſt, 9.
and ſitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones. 11.
An Egg *is covered with a* ſhell, 12.
under which is
the White, 14.
in this the Yolk. 13.

aut ſedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.
Avis, (hic *Halcyon* 1.
in mari nidulans,)

tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
volat Pennis, 3.
habet duas *Alas*, 4.
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& *Roſtrum*. 7.
Fœmella, 8. in *Nido*, 9.
ponit *Ova*, 10.
iiſque incubans,
excludit *Pullos*. 11.
Ovum tegitur *teſta*, 12.

ſub quâ eſt
Albumen, 14.
in hoc *Vitellus*. 13.

Tame Fowl. XX. *Aves Domeſticæ.*

The Cock 1.
(*which crowſeth in the morning*) (qui manè cantat)

hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called a Capon, *and is crammed in a* Coop. 4.
A Hen, 5.
ſcrapeth the Dunghil, and picketh up Corns: as alſo the Pigeons, 6.
(*which are brought up in a* Pigeon-houſe, 7.)
and the Turkey-Cock 8.
with his Turkey-hen. 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his fathers.
The Stork, 11.
buildeth her neſt on the top of the Houſe.
The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(*or* Flittermouſe)
uſe to flie about Houſes.)

habet *Criſtam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*. 3.
caſtratus dicitur *Capo*,
& ſaginatur
in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruſpatur *ſimetum*,
& colligit grana:
ſicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *Columbario*: 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum ſuâ *Meleagride*. 9.
Formoſus *Pavo*, 10.
pennis ſuperbit.
Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Paſſer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Veſpertilio*. 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.

Singing-

Singing-Birds. XXI. *Oscines.*

The Nightingal 1. *singeth the sweetliest of all.*
The Lark 2. *singeth as she flieth in the Air.*
The Quail, 3. *sitting on the ground;*
others on the boughs of trees 4.
as, the Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siskin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouse,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breast,
the Hedge-sparrow, *&c.*
The party-coloured Parret 5.
the Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Magpie
and the Jay learn

Luscinia (*Philomela*) 1.
cantat suavissimè omnium.
Alauda 2. cantillat
volitans in aëre;
Coturnix, 3.
humi sedens;
Cæteræ in ramis arborum, 4
ut *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Psittacus 5. discolor,
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, discunt

to

to frame mens words.
A great many are wont to be ſhut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare.
Pleræque, ſolent includi *Cavein.* 8.

XXII.
Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

Aves Campeſtres & Sylveſtres.

The Oſtrich 1.
is the greateſt Bird.
The Wren 2.
is the leaſt.
The Owl, 3.
the moſt deſpicable.
The Whoopoo 4.
the moſt naſty,
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradice 5.
is very rare.
The Pheaſant, 6.
the Buſtard, 7.

Struthio 1.
eſt ales maximus.
Regulus 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.
Noctua 3.
deſpicatiſſimus.
Upupa 4.
ſordidiſſimus,
veſcitur enim ſtercoribus.
Manucodiata 5.
rariſſimus.
Phaſianus 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.

The

the deaf wild Peacock 8.
the Moor-hen 9.
the Partridge 10.
the Woodcock 11.
and the Thrush 12.
are accounted Dainties.
Amongst the rest, the best are,
the watchful Crane 13.
the mournful Turtle 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock dove,
the Speight, *the* Jay,
the Crow, *&c.* 16.

Tetrao 8. *surdus,*
Attagen 9.
Perdix 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.
& *Turdus*, 12,
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt:
Grus 13. pervigil,
Turtur 14. gemens,
Cuculus 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, Garrulus,
Coraix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. *Aves Rapaces.*

The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
Solem intuetur.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4. *purſueth* Chickens.
The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.
The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons, and greater Birds.

paſcuntur *morticinis*, [cadaveribus.]
Milvus 4. infectatur pullos gallinaceos.
Falco, 5.
Niſus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.
Aſtur, 8.
columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXIV. *Aves Aquaticæ.*

The white Swan, 1.
the Gooſe, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
ſwim up and down.
The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.
Add to theſe the water-hen, *and the* Pelican, *&c.* 10.

Olor 1. candidus,
Anſer, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.
Mergus, 4.
ſe mergit.
His adde *Fulicam*, *Pelecanum*, &c. 10.

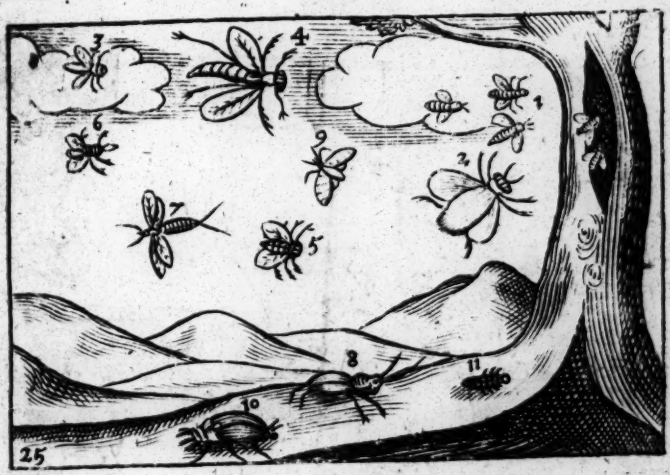
The

The Oſprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying downw-wards
uſe to catch Fiſh,
but the Heron 7.
ſtanding on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
putteth his Bill into the water,
and belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail 9.
waggeth the tail.

Haliœetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes;

ſed *Adrea* 7.
ſtans in ripis captant piſces.
Butio, 8.
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Inſecta volantia.*



The Bee 1. *maketh honey,*
which the Drone 2. *devoureth.*
The Waſp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
moleſt with a ſting;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breeſe) 5.
eſpecially Cattel;

Apis 1. facit mel,
quod depaſcit *Fucus*. 2.
Veſpa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 5.
aculeo inſeſtant;
& Pecus imprimis.
Oeſtrum (Aſilus;) 5.

but

but the Fly 6.
and the Gnat 7. *us.*
The Cricket 8. *singeth.*
The Butterfly 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle 10. *covereth her wings with* Cases.
The Glow-worm 11. *shineth by night.*

nos autem, *Musca* 6. & *Culex.* 7.
Gryllus 8. *cantillat.*
Papilio 9. est *Eruca* alata.
Scarabæus 10. tegit alas vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. noctu nitet.

XXVI.
Four-footed Beasts, and first those about the House.

Quadrupedia, & Primum Domestica.

The Dog 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.
The Cat 3.

Canis 1.
cum *Catello.* 2.
est custos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

rid.

riddeth the House of Mice; 4. which also a Mouse-trap 5. doth.
The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home for delight.
The Dormouse, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weesel, the Martin, and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

domum purgat à *Muribus*; 4. quod etiam facit *Muscipula*. 5.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
domi habentur delectamento.
Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10. ut, *Mustula*, *Martes*, *Viverra*, domum infestant.

Heard-Cattle. XXVII. *Pecora.*

The Bull 1. the Cow 2. and the Calf 3. are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather 4.

Taurus 1. *Vacca* 2. & *Vitulus* 3. pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.

the Ewe 5. *and the* Lamb 6. *bear wool.*

The He-goat, *the* Gelt-goat 7. *with the* She-goat 8. *and* Kid 9. *have* ſhag-hair, *and* beards.

The Hog, *the* Sow 10. *and the* Pigs 11. *have* briſtles, *but not* horns; *but* cloven feet *too, as thoſe others have.*

Ovis 5. cum *Agno* 6. Lanam geſtant.

Hircus (Caper) 7. cum *Capra* 8. & *Hædo* 9. habent *Villos & aruncos.*

Porcus (Scrofa) 10. cum *Porcellis* 11. habent *Setas*; at non *Cornua*, ſed etiam *Ungulas biſulcas*, ut illa.

Labouring-Beaſts. XXVIII. *Jumenta.*

The Aſs 1. *and the* Mule 2. *carry burdens.*

The Horſe 3. (*which a* Main 4. *graceth*, *carryeth us.*

Aſinus 1. & *Mulus* 2. geſtant Onera.

Equus 3. (quem ornat *Juba* 4.) nos ipſos.

The

The Camel 5.
carrieth the Merchant with his Wares.
The Elephant 6.
draweth his meat to him with his Trunk. 7.
He hath two Teeth 8.
ſtanding out, and is able to carry full thirty men.

Camelus 5.
mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.
Elephas (Berus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboſcide 7.
Dentes duos 8.
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattle. XXIX. *Feræ. Pecudes.*

The Buff 1.
and the Buffal 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke 3.
being bigger than an Horſe (whoſe back is impenetrable) hath knaggy horns;
as alſo the Hart 4.
But the Roe 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almoſt none.*

Urus 1.
& *Bubalus* 2.
ſunt feri boves.
Alces 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus eſt impenetrabilis) habet ramoſa cornua,
ut & *Cervus* 4.
Sed *Caprea* 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla;

The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-Goat 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a Rock.
The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar 9.
assaileth one with his tushes.
The Hare 10. *is fearful.*
The Cony 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra 7.
minuta,
quibus se ad rupem
suspendit;
Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.
Aper 9.
dentibus grassatur.
Lepus 10. pavet.
Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;
Ut & *Talpa* 12.
quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts. XXX. *Feræ Bestiæ*

Wild Beasts
have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.

Bestiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivor

As the Lyon 1.
he King of four-footed Beasts,
having a main.
with the Lioness;
The spotted Panther 2.

The Tyger 3.
he cruellest of all.
The Shaggy Bear 4.
The ravenous Wolf 5.
The quick-sighted Ounce 6
The tayled Fox 7.
he craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog 8.
is prickly.
The Badger 9.
delighteth in holes.

Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum *Leæna*;
Maculosus *Pardus* (Panthera) 2.
Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium;
Villosus *Ursus* 4.
Rapax *Lupus* 5.
Lynx 6. visu pollens.
Caudata *Vulpes* 7.
omnium astutissima.
Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.
Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

XXXI.
Serpents and creeping things.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep by winding themselves*;

Angues repunt
sinuando se:

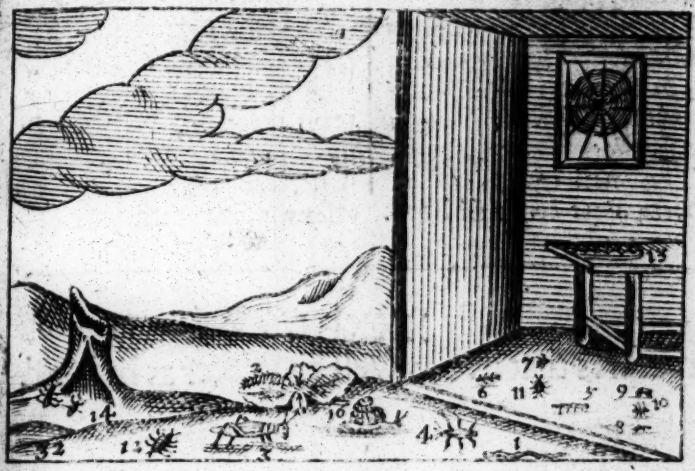
The Adder 1.
in the wood ;
The Water-ſnake 2.
in the water ;
The Viper 3.
among great ſtones ;
The Aſp 4. *in the fields.*
The Boa (*or* Milk ſnake 5)
in Houſes.
The Slow-worm 6.
is blind.
The Lizzard 7.
and the Salamander 8.
(*that liveth long in fire*)
have feet.
The Dragon 9.
a winged Serpent
killeth with his Breath ;
The Baſilisk 10.
with his Eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poyſonous tayl.

Coluber 1.
in Sylvâ ;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ ;
Vipera 3.
in ſaxis ;
Aſpis 4. in campis.
Boa 5.
in Domibus.
Cœcilia 6.
eſt cœca.
Lacerta 7.
Salamandra 8.
in igne vivax, pedes haben
Draco 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu ;
Baſiliſcus 10.
Oculis ;
Scorpius 11.
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

John Gratton
His Book
Given him
By Mr John
Oxley parker
Eqr Feb.y 4. 1767.

Crawlin

Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms *gnaw things*;
The Earth-worm 1. *the earth*;
The Caterpillar 2. *the plant*;
The Grashopper 3. *the Fruits*;
The Mite 4. *the Corn*;
The Timber-worm 5. *Wood.*
The Moth 6. *a garment*;
The Book-worm, 6. *a Book*;
Maggots 8. *Flesh and Cheese*;
Hand-worms *the Hair.*
The *skipping* Flea 9. *the* Lowse 10. *and the stinking* Wall-louse 11. *bite us.*

Vermes res rodunt;
Lumbricus 1. terram;
Eruca 2. plantam;
Cicada 3. fruges,
Curculio 4. frumenta;
Teredo (tossus) 5. ligna;
Tinea 6. vestem;
Blatta 7. Librum.
Termines 8. carnem & caseum;
Acari Capillum.
Saltans *Pulex* 9. *Pediculus* 10. fœtens *Cimex* 11. nos mordent.

The Tike 12.
is a Blood ſucker.
The Silk-worm 13.
maketh ſilk.
The Piſmire 14.
is painful.
The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.
The Snail 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.

Ricinus 12.
ſanguiſugus eſt.
Bombyx 13.
facit ſericum.
Formica 14.
eſt laborioſa.
Aranea 15.
texit araneum,
muſcis retia.
Cochlea 16.
teſtam circumfert.

XXXIII.
Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water are,
The Crocodile 1.
a cruel and preying Beaſt of the River Nilus;
The Caſtor *or* Beaver 2.

In terra & aqua viventia ſunt,
Crocodilus 1.
immanis & prædatrix beſtia *Nili* fluminis;
Caſtor (Fiber) 2.

having

having feet like a Gooſes to ſwim, and a ſcaly tale;

habens pedes anſerinos ad natandum, & caudam ſquameam;

The Otter 3.
the croaking Frog 4.
with the Toad 4.
The Tortoiſe 5.
covered above and beneath with ſhels, as with a Target.

Lutra 3.
& coaxans *Rana* 4.
cum *Bufone*.
Teſtudo 5.
ſupra & infra teſtis, ceu ſcuto operta.

XXXIV.
River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh.

Piſces Fluviatiles & Lacuſtres.

A Fiſh *hath* Fins 1.
with which it ſwimeth, and Gills 2.
by which it taketh breath, and Prickles

Piſcis habet *Pinnas* 2.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias* 2.
quibus reſpirat;
& *Spinas*

inſtead

inſtead of bones : beſides,
the Male *hath a* Milt,
and the Female *a* Rone.
Some have Scales,
as the Carp 3.
and the Luce *or Pike* 4.
Some are ſleek,
as the Eel 5.
and the Lamprey 6.
The Sturgion 7.
having a ſharp ſnout, groweth longer than a man;
The Sheath-fiſh 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger than he
But the Huſon 9.
is the greateſt.
Minewes 10.
ſwimming by ſhoals,
are the leaſt.
Others of this ſort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Eſch, *the* Trout,
he Gudgeon, *and* Trench 11.
The Crab-fiſh 12.
is covered with a ſhell, and it hath claws, and crawleth forwards and backwards.
The Horeſe-leech 13.
ſucketh blood.

loco oſſium : præterea,
Mas, *lactes*,
Fœmina, *Ova*.
Quidam habent *Squamas*,
ut *Carpio* 3.
Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Alii ſunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla* 5.
Muſtela 6.
Accipenſer (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, ultra longitudinem viri, excreſcit;
Silurus 8.
bucculentus,
major illo eſt;
Sed maximus
Antaceus (Huſo,) 9.
Apuæ 10.
gregatim natantes,
ſunt minutiſſimi.
Alii hujus generis ſunt,
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus (barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11.
Cancer 12.
tegitur *cruſta*,
habetque *chelas*, & graditur porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13.
fugit ſanguinem.

The

XXXV.

Sea-Fiſh, and Shel-Fiſh. *Marini Piſces, & Conchæ.*

The Whale 1. *is the greateſt of the Sea-fiſh.*
The Dolphin 2.
the ſwifteſt.
The Scate 3.
the moſt monſtrous.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.
the Salmon, *and the* Lax, 5.
There are alſo fiſh that flie. 6.
Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8. *and* Cods, 9.
which are brought dry.
and the Sea monſters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, *&c.*
Shell-fiſh 11. *have* ſhells.
The Oyſter 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.

Piſcium marinorum maximus eſt *Balæna* (Cetus) 1.
Delphinus 2.
velociſſimus;
Raia 3.
monſtroſiſſimus.
Alii ſunt *Murænula*, 4.
Salmo (Eſox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.

Adde *Haleces*, 7.
qui ſalſi,
& *Paſſeres*, 8. cum *Aſellis*, 9.
qui arefacti adferuntur:
& monſtra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11. habet teſtas,
Oſtrea 12.
dat ſapidem carnem.

The

The Purple-fiſh, 13. *purple* ;
The other, Pearls, 14.

Murex 13. purpuram ;
Alia, 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVI. *Homo.*

Adam, 1. *the firſt Man*,
was made by God,
after the Image of God,
the ſixth day of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth ;
And Eve, 2.
the firſt Woman,
was made of a Rib of the Man.

Theſe, being tempted by the Devil, *under the ſhape of a* Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned to miſery 5.
and death,

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,
ſextâ die *Creationis*,
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ ;

Et *Heva*, 2.
prima mulier,
è coſtâ viri, formati ſunt.

Hi, à *Diabolo*,
ſub ſpecie
Serpentis, 3.
ſeducti, cum comederent
de fructu *arboris vetitæ*, 4.
ad *miſeriam* 5.
& mortem,

with

with all their posterity, and cast out of Paradise 6.

cum omni posteritate suâ, damnati, & è *Paradiso* 6. ejecti sunt.

XXXVII.
The Seven Ages of Man.

Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man *is first an* Infant, 1.
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old man, 7.

So also in the other Sex, *there are*, a Girle, 8.
A Damosel, 9. *A* Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman 13.

Homo est primùm *Infans*, 1.
deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adolescens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
postea *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*. 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*, sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita. 13.

XXXVIII.
The outward parts of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. *is above, the* Feet, 20. *below.*
The forepart of the neck, (which ends at the Arm-holes 2.) *is the* Throat, 3.
the hinder-part, the Crag 4.
The Breaſt, 5. *is before;*
the back, 6. *behind;*
Women have in it two Dugs 7. *with* Nipples.
Under the Breaſt, is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it, the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groyn, 11. *and the* privities.

Caput 1. eſt ſuprà, infrà, *Pedes*, 20.
Colli (quod deſinit in *Axillas* 2.) pars interior, eſt *Jugulum*, 3. poſterior *Cervix*. 4.

Pectus, 5. eſt antè; retrò, *Dorſum*, 6.
In illo ſunt Fœminis, binæ *Mammæ* 7. cum *Papillis*.
Sub pectore eſt *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio, *Umbelicus*, 10.
ſubtus *Inguen*, 11. & *pudenda*.

The

The Shoulder-blades
are behind the back, 12.
on which the Shoulders *depend*, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then*,
the Hands *on either side*,
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.
The next to the Shoulders,
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks. 19.
These make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg. 23
(*the* Knee *being betwixt them*, 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Anckles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (*other*) Toes.

A tergo
ſunt *Scapulæ*, 12.
à quibus pendent humeri, 13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
ad utrumque *Latus*, *Manus*, *Dextera*, *& Siniſtra*, 16.
Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi 17.
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& in *Podice*, (culo)
Nates. 19.
Pedem abſolvunt;
Femur, 21. tum *Crus*, 23.
(intermedio *Genu* 22.)

in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tibia*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor Digitis.

The

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(*which is combed*
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Noſe, 8.
(*with two* Noſtrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks 10.
and the Chin 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*
with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips; 12.

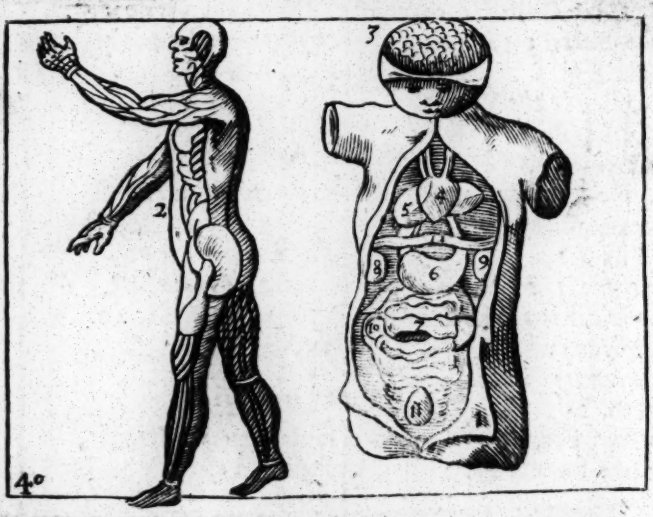
In *Capite* ſunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine 2.)
Aures, 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.
In facie ſunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Naſus 8.
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*. 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11.
& *Labiis*; 12.

a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Mans Chin is covered
with a Beard; 14.
and the Eye
(in which is the White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an eye-brow. 15.
The Hand being closed,
is a Fist; 17.
being open, is a palm, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are three
joynts a. b. c.
and as many knucles d.e.f.
with a Nail.

Lingua cum *Palato*,
Dentibus 16.
in *Maxilla*.
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barba*; 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris,
& *supercilio*. 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. est,
aperta, *Palma*, 18.
in medio, *Vola*, 19.
extremitas,

Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*. 24.
In quolibet
sunt *articuli* tres *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condyli d. e. f.*
cum *Ungue*. 25.

The Fleſh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viſcera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin *with the* Membranes,
the fleſh *with the* Muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.

The Skin 1.
being pull'd off, *the* fleſh *appeareth*, *not in a continu lump*, *but being diſtribute as it were in ſtuft puddi which they call* Muſcles, *whereof there are reckoned* four hundred and five, *being the Chanels of the* Spi rits, *to move the* Members.

The Bowels *are the inward* Members:

As, *in the Head the* Brain 3 *being compaſſed about with* Skull, *and*

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & Viſcera.

Detractâ *Cute* 1.
apparet *Caro* 2.
non continuâ maſſâ,
ſed diſtributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant *Muſculos*,
quorum numerantur *quadringenti quinque*,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad movendum *Membr.*

Viſcera ſunt *membra* na :

Ut, in Capite, *Cere* circumdatum *Cranio*,

the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breaſt, the Heart 4. *covered with a* thin skin about it, *and the* Lungs 5. *breathing too and fro.*

In the Belly,
the Stomach 6.
and the Guts 7.
covered with a Kell;
the Liver 8.
and on the left ſide oppoſite againſt it the Milt 9.
the kidneys 10.
and the bladder 11.

The Breaſt is divided from the belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff 12.

The Chanels and Bones

The Chanels of the Body are the Veins,

Sanguinem ex Hepate ;

Arteriæ, *calorem*
& *Vitam*, è Corde ;
Nervi, *Sensum & Motum*,
à *Cerebro*,
per Corpus deferentes.
1. Hæc tria, 1.
ubique sociata invenies.
Porrò, ab ore,
in Ventriculum,
Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potûs ;

& juxtà hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5.
pro respiratione ;
à ventriculo ad Anum,
Colum 3.
ad excernendum *Stercus* ;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Uretur 4.
reddendæ Urinæ.
Ossa sunt :
in Capite, *Calvaria*, 6.
duæ *Maxillæ*, 7.
cum XXXII. *Dentibus*.
Tum. *Spina dorsi*, 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
se flectere queat ;
Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11
duæ *Scapulæ*, 12.
Os sessibuli, 13.

Lacerti, 15. & *Ulnæ*

the Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremoſt, 16.
and the hindmoſt Bone,
in the Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19. *thirty*.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.

Tibiæ, 14.
Fibula 16. anterior,
& poſterior, 17.
Oſſa *Manus*, 18.
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Oſſibus eſt *Medulla*.

The outward and inward Senſes. XLII. *Senſus externi & interni.*

There are five outward Senſes,
The Eye 1. *ſeeth* colours,
what is White or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear 2. *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,

Senſus externi ſunt quinque;
Oculus 1. videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſic.
Auris 2. audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,

Voices and Words ;
and artificial,
muſical Tunes.

The Noſe 3. ſenteth *ſmells and ſtinks.*

The Tongue 4. *with the roof of the mouth* taſteth *ſavours, what is ſweet or bitter, keen or biting, ſowr or harſh.*

The Hand 5. *by touching* diſcerneth *the quantity and quality of things ;*
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light.

The inward Senſes *are three.*

The Common-ſenſe 7. *under the* fore-part of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward* Senſes.

The Phantaſie 6. *under the* crown *of the* head *judgeth of thoſe things, thinketh and dreameth.*

The Memory 8. *under the* hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing, and fetcheth them out : it loſeth ſome, and this is* forgetfulneſs.

Sleep, *is the reſt of the Senſes.*

Voces & Verba ;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Muſicos.

Naſus 3. *olfacit* ordores & fœtores.

Lingua 4. cum Palato *guſtat* Sapores,
quid dulce aut amarum,
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut auſterum.

Manus dignoſcit tangendo
rerum quantitatem,
& qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & ſiccum,
durum & molle,
leve & aſperum,
grave & leve.

Senſus interni ſunt tres.

Senſus communis 7.
ſub *ſincipite*
apprehendit
à Senſibus externis
perceptas res.

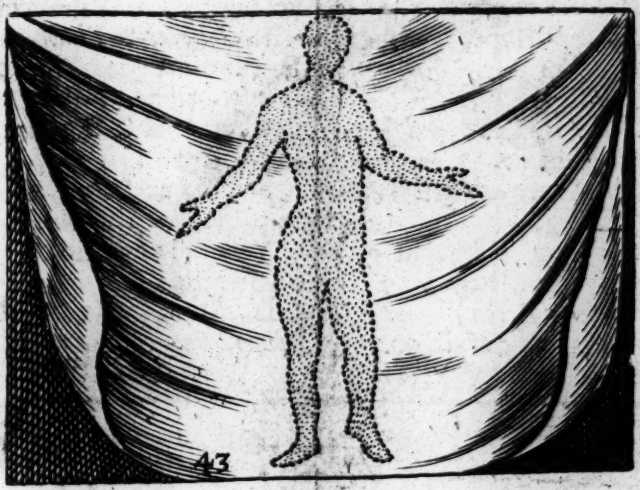
Phantaſia 6.
ſub *vertice*,
dijudicat res iſtas,
cogitat, ſomniat.

Memoria 8.
ſub *occipitio*,
ſingula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit,
& hoc eſt *Oblivio.*

Somnus,
eſt Senſuum requies.

The

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis.*



The Soul *is the life of the Body, one in the whole.*
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;
Withal ſenſitive *in* Animals;
And alſo Rational *in* Man.
This conſiſteth in three things;
In the underſtanding *whereby it judgeth, and underſtandeth a thing good and evil, or true or apparent.*
In the Will, *whereby it chooſeth, and deſireth, or rejecteth, or miſliketh a thing known.*

Anima eſt Vita corporis, in toto una:
Tantùm *Vegatativa*, in *Plantis*;
Simul *Senſitiva*, in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis*, in *Homine*.
Hæc conſiſtit in tribus:

In *Mente* (Intellectu) quâ cognoſcit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate*, quâ eligit, & concupiſcit, aut rejicit, & averſatur cognitum.

In the Mind,
whereby it purſueth
the good choſen,
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope, *and* Fear,
in the deſire
and diſlike.
Hence is Love *and* Joy,
in the fruition:
But Anger *and* Grief,
in ſuffering.
The true judgment *of a*
thing is Knowledge;
the falſe is Error,
Opinion *and* Suſpicion.

In *Anime*,
quo proſequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes*, & *Timor*,
in cupidine
& averſatione.
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in paſſione.
Vera rei cognitio,
eſt *Scientia*;
falſa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suſpicio*.

XLIV.
Deformed and Monſtrous People.

Deformes & Monſtroſi.

Monſtrous
and deformed *people*,

Monſtroſi
& *Deformes* ſunt,

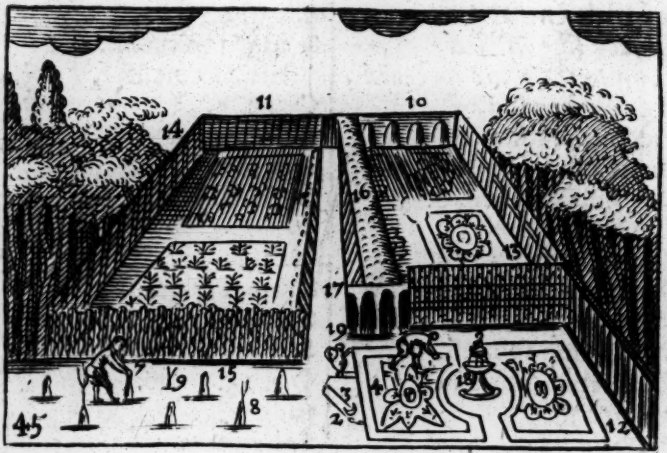
are

are thoſe which differ in the body from the ordinary ſhape, as are, the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and ſuch like Monſters.
Among theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great Noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated, 14.

abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ:
ut ſunt, immanis *Gigas* 1.
nanus *Pumilio*, 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monſtra.
His accenſentur,
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum,

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have ſeen Man:
Now let us go on to Mans
living, *and to* Handy-craft-Trades, *which tend to it.*

The firſt and moſt ancient
ſuſtenance, *were the*
Fruits of the Earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour
of Adam, *was,*
the dreſſing of a garden.

The Gardener 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,
with a Spade 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees; 5.
on which he ſetteth
Seeds *and* Plants.

Hominem vidimus:
Jam pergamus
ad *Victum* hominis, &
ad *Artes Mechanicas,*
quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus
Victus, Terræ Fruges.

Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti-cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1.
in *Viridario* fodit,
Ligone 2.
aut *Bipalio*, 3.
facitque *Pulvinos*, 4.
ac *Plantaria*;

quibus infert
Semina & Plantas.

The

The Tree-Gardiner, 6.
lanteth Trees, 7.
n an Orchard,
nd grafteth ſiens 8.
n Stocks, 9.
He fenceth his Garden,
ither by care,
with a mound, 10.
or a ſtone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-ſtakes,
and bindings;
Or by Nature,
with Brambles *and* Bryers. 15
It is beautified
with Walks 16.
and Galleries. 17.
It is watered
with Fountains 18.
and a watering-pot. 19.

Arborator 6. in *Pomario.*
plantat *Arbores*, 7.
inſeritque
Surculos 8.
Viviradicibus. 9.
Sepit Hortum,
vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut *Macerie*, 11.
aut *Vacerra*, 12.
aut *Plancis*, 13.
aut *Sepe*, 14.
flexâ è *ſudibus*
& *vitilibus*;
Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus.* 15.
Ambulacris 16.
& *Pergulis* 17.
ornatur.
Fontanis 18.
& *Harpagio* 19.
rigatur.

Husbandry. XLVI. *Agricultura*

The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holdeth the Plow-ſtilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-ſtaff 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth clods 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore with Dung 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh furrows 9.
Then he ſoweth the Seed 10.
and harroweth *it in with a* Harrow. 11.
The Reaper 12.

Arator, 1.
jungit *Boves* 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens lævâ *Stivam*, 4.
dextrâ *Rallum* 5.
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram ſcindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali*, 7.
anteà *Fimo* 8.
Surcoratam,
facitque *Sulcos*. 9.
Tum *ſeminat*
Semen 10.
& innoccat *Occa*. 11.
Meſſor 12.

ſheareth

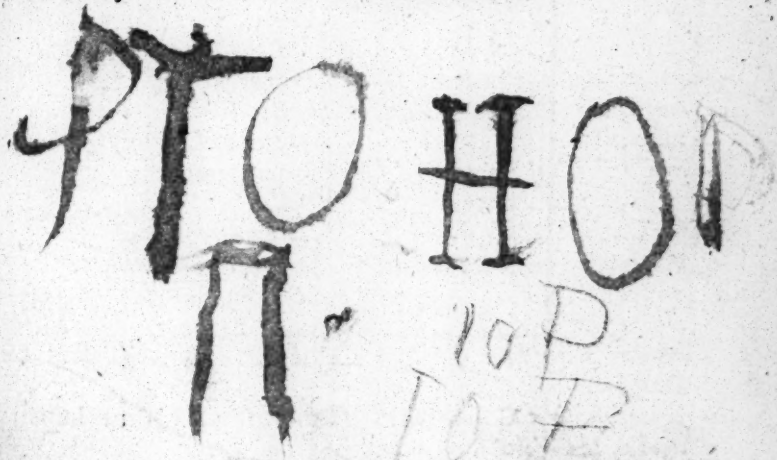
ſheareth the ripe Corn wi. *a* Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.
and bindeth the Sheaves. 15.
The Thraſher 16.
thraſheth Corn on the Barn-floor 17.
with a flayl, 18.
toſſeth it in a winnowing-basket, 19.
and ſo when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are ſeparated from it,
he putteth into Sacks. 21.
The Mower 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,
cutting down Graſs *with a* Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together with a Rake, 24.
he maketh up Cocks 26.
with a fork, 25. *and*
carrieth it on Carriages 27.
into the Hay-barn. 28.

metit fruges maturas
Falce meſſoria, 13.
colligit *Manipulos*, 14.
& colligat *Mergetes*. 15.
Tritor 16.
in *Area Horrei* 17.
triturrat frumentum
Flagello (tribulâ) 18.
jactat *ventilabro*, 19.

atque ita, ſeparatâ *Palea*
& *Stramine*, 20.
congerit in *Saccos*, 21.

Fœniſeca 22.
in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,
deſecans *Gramen*
Falce fœnaria, 23.

corraditque *Raſtro*, 24.
componit *Acervos* 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit *Vehibus* 27.
in *Fœnile*. 28.



Grazing. XLVII. Pecuaria

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noble-men,
at this day only of the meaneſt
ſort of People.

The Neat-herd 1.
calleth out the heards, 2.
out of the Beaſt-houſes 3.
with a Horn 4.
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd 5.
feedeth his Flock 6.
being furniſhed with a Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog 10.
fenced with a Collar 11.
againſt the Wolves.
Swine 12.

Agrorum cultus,
& res pecuaria,
antiquiſſimis temporibus,
Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis, cura eſt.

Bubulcus 1.
evocat *Armenta* 2.
è *Bovilibus* 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& paſtum ducit.
Opilio (Paſtor) 5.
paſcit *Gregem*, 6.
inſtructus *Fiſtula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens ſecum *Moloſſum* 10.
munitum, contra Lupos,
Millo, 11.
Sues 12.

art

are feed out of a Swine-Trough.
The Farmers Wife 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 12.
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and maketh Butter *of* Cream
in a Churn 17.

and Cheeſes 18. *of* Curds.
The Wool 19.
is ſhorn from Sheep, *whereof*
ſeveral Garments are made.

ex *haræ aquiliculo* ſagi-
nantur.
Villica 13.
mulget
vaccæ *Ubera* 14.
ad *Præſepe* 15.
ſuper *Mulctra* 16.
& facit in *Vaſe butyraceo* 17.
Butyrum è flore lactis,

& è *Coagulo Caſeos.* 18.
Ovibus detondetur
Lana 19. ex quâ conficiuntur
variæ *Veſtes.*

XLVIII.

The making of Honey. *Mellificium.*

The Bees *ſend out*
a ſwarm 1. *and ſet over it*
a Leader 2.
That Swarm,

Apes emittunt
Examen 1. adduntq; illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,

being

being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the tinkling
of a Brazen Veſſel 3.
and is put up into a new
Hive 4.

They make little Cells
with ſix corners 5.
and fill them with Hony-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth 7.

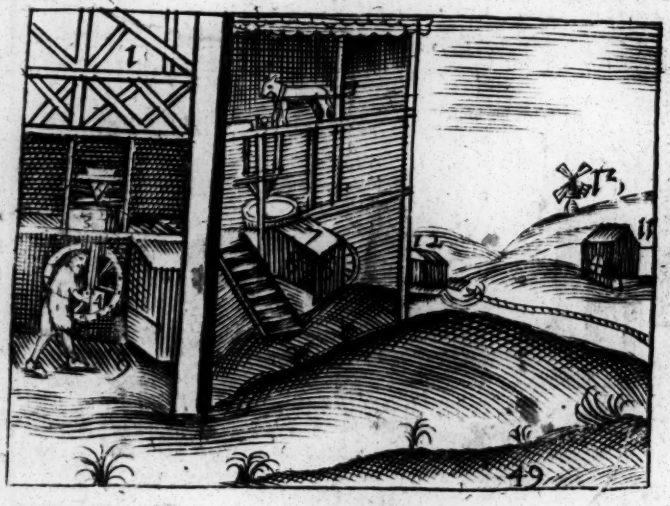
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire, turn into
Wax 8.

avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis æri 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari.* 4.

Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares 5.
eaſque complent *melligine,*
& faciunt *Favos* 6.
è quibus *Mel* effluit 7.

Crates
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8.

Grinding. XLIX. *Molitura.*



In a Mill 1.
A ſtone 2.
runneth upon a ſtone 3.
A Wheel 4.
turning them about,

In *Mola* 1.
currit Lapis 2.
ſuper lapidem 3.
Rota 4.
circumagente

and

and grindeth Corn poured in by a Hopper 5.
and parteth the Bran 6.
falling into the Trough 7.
from the Meal slipping through a Bolter 8
Such a Mill was first a Hand-mill 9.
then a Horse-mill 10.
then a Water-mill 11.
and a Ship-mill 12.
and at last, a Wind-mill 13.

& conterit per *Infundibulum* 5. infusa Grana,
separatque *Furfurem* 6.
decidentem in *Cistam* 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excussorium* 8.
Talis mola, primùm fuit,
Manuaria 9.
deinde *Jumentaria* 10.
tum *aquatica* 11.
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

Bread-baking. L. *Panificium.*

The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough 3.

Pistor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro 2. pollinario,
& indit *Mactræ* 3.

Then he poureth water to it, and maketh Dough 4.
and kneadeth it with a wooden slice 5.
Then he maketh Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7. Cimnels, 8 Rolls, 9. *&c.*
Afterwards he setteth them on a Peel 10.
and putteth them thorow the Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.
But first he pulleth out the fire and the Coals with a Coal-rake 13.
which he layeth on a heap underneath 14.
And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Crust *without* 15. *and the* Crumb *within* 16.

Tum affundit aquam, & facit *Massam* 4. depsitque *spatha* 5. ligneâ;

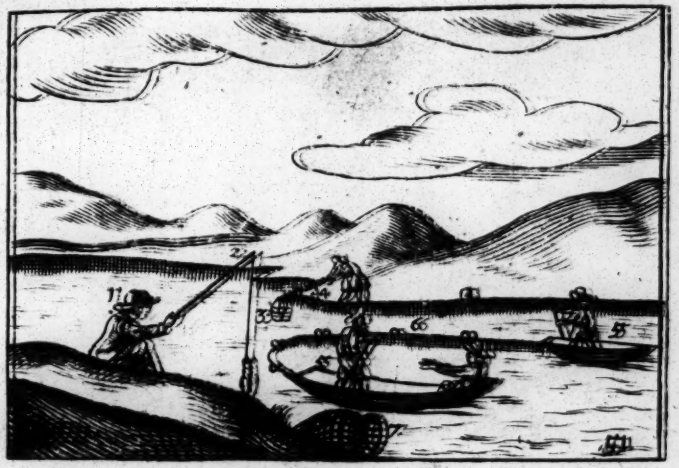
Dein format *Panes*, 6. *Placentas*, 7. *Similas*, 8. *Spiras*, 9. &c.
Post imponit *Palæ* 10.

& ingerit *Furno* 11.

per *Præfurnium* 12.
Sed priùs eruit

Rutabulo 13.
ignem & carbones, quos infra congerit 14.
Et sic pinsitur *Panis*, habens extra *Crustam* 15. intus *Micam* 16.

Fiſhing. LI. *Piſcatio.*



The Fiſher-man 1. *catcheth fiſh, either on the Shoar, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* angling rod, *on which the* bait *ſticketh*; *or with a* Cleek net, 3. *which hanging on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel net 6. *or with a* Weel, 7. *which is laid in the water by Night.*

Piſcator 1. captat piſces, ſive, in littore, *Hamo*, 2. qui ab *arundine* filo pendet, & cui inhæret *Eſca.* ſive *Funda*, 3. quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4. aquæ immittitur; ſive, in *Cymba*, 5. *Reti*, 6. ſive *Naſſa*, 7. quæ per Noctem demergitur.

Fowling. LII. *Aucupium.*

The Fowler 1. *maketh* a Bed, 2.
ſpreadeth a Bird-net, 3.
throweth Bait, 4.
upon it, and hiding himſelf in a Hut 5.
he allureth Birds, by the chirping of Lure-birds, *which partly hop upon the Bed*, 6.
and are partly ſhut in Cages, 7.
and thus he entangleth Birds that fly over in his Net, whilſt they ſettle themſelves down:
Or he ſetteth Snares, 8.
on which they hang, and ſtrangle themſelves:
Or ſetteth Lime-twigs 9.

Auceps 1. exſtruit
Aream 2. ſuperſtruit
illi *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
& abdens ſe
in *latibulo* 5.
allicit aves,
Cantu *Illicum*,
qui partim in areâ currunt, 6.
partim Cavies
incluſi ſunt, 7.
atque ita reti obruit tranſvolantes aves,
dum ſe demittunt:

Aut tendit *Tendiculas* 8.
quibus ſeipſas ſuſpendunt & ſuffocant:
Aut exponit *viſcatos calamos*. 9.

on

on a Perch, 10.
upon which if they ſit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground:
Or he catcheth them with a
Pole 11.
and a Pit-fall 12.

Amiti, 10.
quibus ſi inſident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram:
Aut captat
Pertica 11.
vel *Decipula*. 12.

Hunting. LIII. *Venatus.*

The Hunter 1.
hunteth Wild-beaſts,
whilſt he beſetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
ſtretched out upon
Shoars. 3.
The Beagle 4.
traceth the wild Beaſt,
and findeth him out by the
ſent; the Tumbler,
or Greyhound 5. purſueth it.

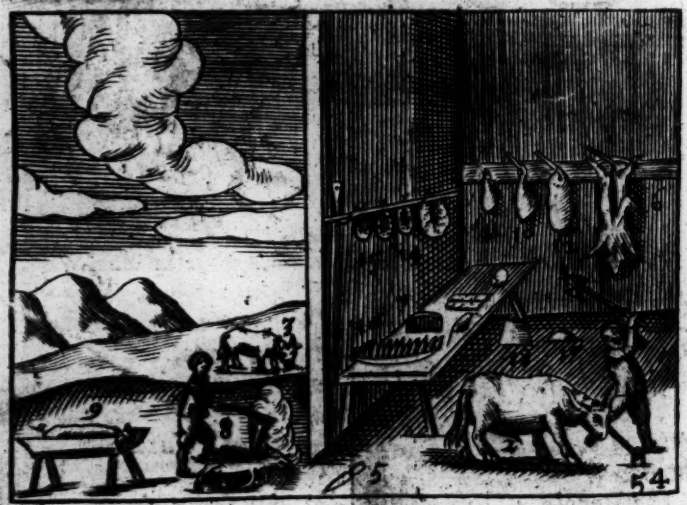
Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum ſylvam cingit
Caſſibus, 2.
tentis ſuper *Varos*
(furcillas.)
Canis ſagax 4.
veſtigat feram,
aut indagat odoratu;

Vertagus 5. perſequitur.

The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit ; 6.
the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away, into* Toyls.
The Boar 8.
is ſtruck through with a Hunting-ſpear, 9.
The Bear 10.
is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a Club 11.
If any thing get away, it eſcapeth, 12. *as here a* Hare, *and a* Fox.

Lupus
incidit in *Foveam* ; 6.
fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *plagas*.
Aper 8.
tranſverberatur
Venabulo. 9.
Urſus 10.
mordetur à canibus,
& tunditur
Clava. 11.
Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12. ut hîc
Lepus & *Vulpes*.

Butchery. LIV. *Lanionia.*



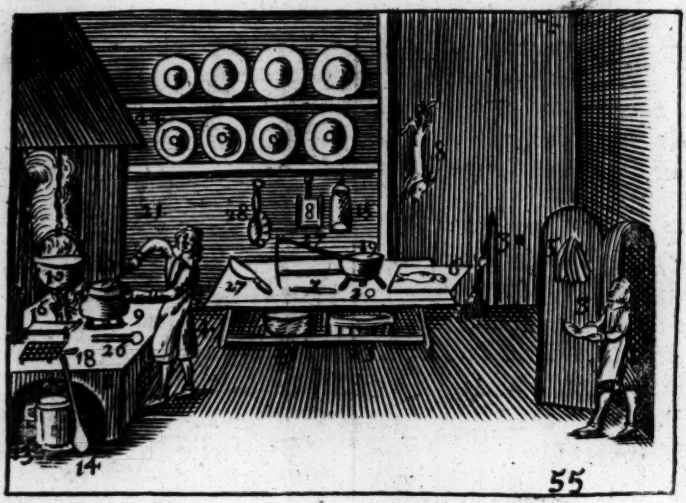
The Butcher 1.
killeth fat Cattle 2.
(The lean 3.
are not fit to eat)

Lanio 1.
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Veſcula* 3.
non ſunt veſca)

he

He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their Throat with a Slaughter-knife 5.
he fleaeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces, and hangeth out the flesh to sell in the Shambles. 7.
He dresseth a Swine 8.
with fire,
or scalding Water, 9.
and maketh Gammons, 10.
Pestils, 11.
and Flitches: 12.
Besides several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages. 16.
The Fat 17.
and Tallow 18. *are melted.*

prosternit
Clava, 4.
vel jugulat
cunaculo.
excoriat (deglubit) 6.
dissecatque, & carnes
in *Macello* 7.
venum exponit.
Suem 8.
glabrat igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit *Pernas;* 10.
Petasones 11.
& *Succidias* : 12.
Præterea, *Farcimina* varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulo (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps 17.
& *Sebum* 18. eliquatur.



The Yeoman *of the* Larder 1.
bringeth forth Proviſion 2.
out of the Larder. 3.
The Cook 4. *taketh them, and maketh ſeveral* Meats.
He firſt pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds 5.
He ſcaleth and ſplitteth Fiſh. 6.
He draweth ſome fleſh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle. 7.
He caſeth Hares, 8.
then he boyleth them in Pots 9
and Kettles 10.
on the Hearth 11.
and ſcummeth them with a Scummer 12.

Promus condus 1.
profert è *Penu* 3.
Obſonia. 2.
Ea accipit *Coquus* 4.
& coquit *varia eſculenta.*
Aves 5. priùs deplumat
& exenterat;

Piſces 6. deſquamat
& exdorſuat;
Quaſdam carnes
lardo trajectat,
ope *Creacentri* 7.
Lepores 8. exuit.
tum elixat *Ollis* 9.
& *Cacabis* 10.
in *Foco* 11.
& deſpumat
Ligula. 12.

He

He ſeaſoneth things that are boyled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peſtil, 14. *in a* Mortar 13. *or grateth with a* Grater 15.

He roſteth ſome on Spits 16. *and with a* Jack 17. *or upon a* Grid-iron 18.

Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan 19. *upon a* Brand iron 20.

Kitchen Utenſils *beſides are,*
a Cole-rake 21.
a Chafing-diſh, 22.
a Trey 23.
(*in which* Diſhes 24. *and* Platters 25. *are waſhed*)
a pair of Tongs 26.
a Shredding knife 27.
a Colander 28.
a Basket 29.
and a Beſom 30.

Elixata condit aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Piſtillo* 14.
in *Mortario* 13.
aut terit *Radula* 15.

Quædam aſſat *Verubus* 16. & *Automato* 17.
vel ſuper *craticulam.* 18.

Vel frigit *Sartagine* 19.
ſuper *Tripodem.* 20.

Vaſa Coquinaria præterea ſunt,
Rutabulum 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua 23.
(in quâ eluuntur *Catini* 24. & *Patinæ* 25.)
Pruniceps 26.
Culter inciſorius 27.
Qualus 28.
Corbis 29.
& *Scopa.* 30.

The

The Vintage. LVI. *Vindemia.*

Wine groweth in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines *are propagated, and tved with* Twigs *to* Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames 4.

When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off the Bunches,
and carry them in measures of three Bushels 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them with their Feet, 7.
or stamp them with a Wooden Pestil, 8.
and squeeze out the juice in a Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.

Vinum crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& viminibus
ad arbores, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
vel ad *Juga*, 4. alligantur.

Cùm tempus vindemiandi adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

and

and being received in a
great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogſheads, 12.
it is ſtopped up 15.
and being laid cloſe in
Cellars *upon* Settles 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogſhead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(*in which is a* Spigot)
the Veſſel being unbunged.

& *Orca*, 10.
exceptum,
Vaſis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur,
operculatur, 15.
& in *Cellis*
ſuper *Cantherios* 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.
E *dolio* promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo eſt *Epiſtomium*)
Vaſe relito.

Brewing. LVII. *Zythopœia.*

Where Wine *is not to be had,*
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured into
Vats, 4.

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*,
bibitur *Cereviſia* (Zythus)
quæ ex *Byne* 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*, 3. coquitur;
poſt in *Lacus*, 4. effunditur.

and

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar 6.
and is put into Veſſels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck 8.
is placed,
droppeth thorough a Pipe 9.
into a Glaſs.

Wine and Beer, when they turn ſower, become Vinegar.

They make Mede *of Wine and Honey.*

& frigefactum,
Labris 5. defertur
in *Cellaria*, 6.
& vaſibus infunditur.

Vinum ſublimatum,
è fecibus vini in *Atheno*, 7.
cui ſuperimpoſitum eſt,
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris extractum,
deſtillat per *Tubum* 9.
in *Vitrum.*

Vinum & Cereviſia,
aceſcens, fit *Acetum.*

Ex Vino & Melle
faciunt *Mulſum.*

A Feaſt. LVIII. *Convivium.*

When a Feaſt *is made ready,*
the Table is covered with a Carpet, 1.

Cum apparatur *Convivium,*
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and

and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who beſides lay the
Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-Napkins, 7.
Bread 8.
with a Salt-ſellar. 9.
Meſſes *are brought in*
Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a Plate.*
The Gueſts being brought in
by the Hoſt, 11.
waſh their hands out of a
Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-Baſin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them with a
Hand-Towel, 16.
then they ſit at the Table *on*
Chairs. 17.
The Carver 18.
breaketh up the good Chear,
and divideth it.
Sauces are ſet amongſt
Roaſt-meat, *in* Sawſers. 20.
The Butler 21. *filleth*
ſtrong Wine *out of a*
Cruiſe 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups 22.
or Glaſſes 23.
which ſtand on a Cup-
board 24.
and he reacheth them
to the Maſter of the Feaſt, 28
who drinketh to his Gueſts.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Triclinariis*,
qui prætereà opponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*. 9.
*Ferc*ula inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artocreas, 19. in *Lance*.
Convivæ, ab *Hoſpite*,
introducti 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
ſuper *Malluvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvim*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum aſſident Menſæ
per *Sedilia*. 17.
Structor 18.
deartuat dapes
& diſtribuit.
Aſſaturis interponuntur
Embammata in *Scutellis*. 20.
Pincerna 21. infundit
Temetum, ex *Urceo*. 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula* 22.
& *Vitrea*, 23.

quæ extant
in *Abaco* 24.
& porrigit *Convivatori*, 28.
qui *Hoſpitibus* propinat.

T

The dreſſing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line *and* Hemp
being rated in water, and
dried again, 1.
are braked with a
wooden Brake 2.
where the Shives 3.
fall down, then they are
heckled with an IronHeckle, 4
where the Tow 5.
is parted from it.
Flax *is tied to a* Diſtaff, 6.
by the Spinſter, 7.
which with her left hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a Wheel 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Wharl, 11.
The Spool *receiveth the*
Thred, 13.
which is drawn thence

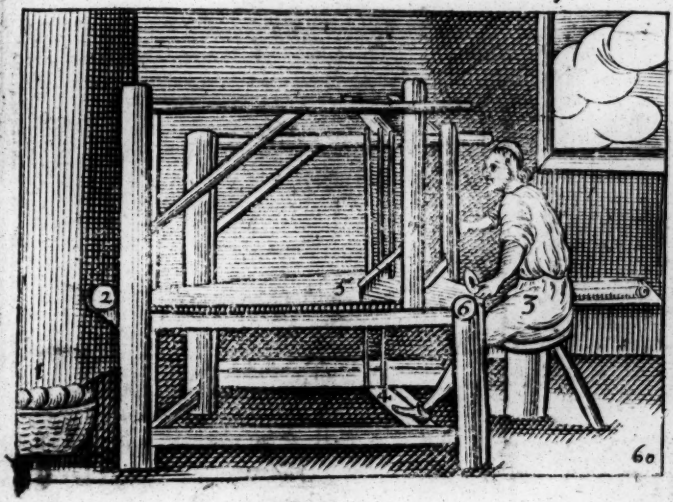
Linum & Cannabis,
aquis macerata,
rurſumque ſiccata, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
(ubi *Cortices* 3. decidunt)
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa,* 5.
ſeparatur.
Linum purum alligatur
Colo, 6. à *Netrice,* 7.
quæ ſiniſtra
trahit *filum*; 8.
dexterâ 12.
Rhombum (girgillum) 9.
vel *Fuſum* 10. (in quo
Verticillus 11.) verſat.
Fila accipit,
Volva, 13.
inde deducuntur

upon

upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks 16. are made.

in *Alabrum*, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi* 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasciculi* 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LX. *Textura.*



The Webster
undoeth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about the Beam, 2.
and as he sitteth in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the Treddles 4 *with his Feet.*
He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle 6.
throw, in which is the Woose,
and striketh it close

Textor
diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac sedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
pedibus calcat
Insilia. 4.
Liciis diducit
Stamen, 5.
& trajicit *Radium* 6.
in quo est *Trama*,
ac densat,

with

with the ſley, 7.
and ſo maketh Linnen-cloth 8.

So alſo the Clothier *maketh* Cloth *of wool.*

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit *Linteum*, 8.

Sic etiam *Pannifex* facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linnen Clothes. LXI. *Lintea.*

Linnen-webs
are bleached in the Sun 1.
with water poured on them 2.
till they be white.

Of *them the* Sempſter 3.
ſoweth Shirts 4.
Handkirchers 5.
Bands 6. Caps, *&c.*

Theſe, if they be fouled, are waſhed again by the Landreſs 7. *in water, or* Lee *and* Sope.

Linteamina
inſolantur 1.
aqua perfuſa 2.
donec candefiant.

Ex iis *Sartrix* 3.
ſuit *Induſia* 4.
Muccinia 5.
Collaria 6, *Capitia*, &c.

Hæc, ſi ſordidentur a *Lotrice* 7. rurſum lavantur aquâ, ſive *Lixivio* ac *Sapone.*

The

The Taylor. LXII. *Sartor.*

The Taylor 1.
cutteth Cloth 2. *with* Shears 3.
and ſoweth it together with a Needle *and* double thred 4.
Then he preſſeth the Seams *with a* Preſſing-iron 5.
And thus he maketh Coats 6.
with Plaits 7.
in which the Border 8.
is below with Laces 9.
Cloaks 10.
with a Cape 11.
and Sleeve Coats 12.
Doublets 13.
with Buttons 14.
and Cuffs 15.
Breeches 16. *ſometimes with* Ribbons 17.
Stockings 18.
Gloves 19.

Sartor 1.
diſcindit *Pannum* 2.
Forfice 3. conſuitq;
Acu & filo duplicato 4.
Poſteâ complanat *Suturas*
Ferramento 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas 6.
Plicatas 7.
in quibus infra eſt
Fimbria, 8. cum *Inſtitis* 9.
Pallia 10.
cum *Patagio* 11.
& *Togas manicatas* 12.
Thoraces 13.
cum *Globulis* 14.
& *Manicis* 15.
Caligas 16.
aliquando cum *Lemniſcis* 17.
Tibialia 18.
Chirothecas 19.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments of
Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.
Sic *Pellio*,
facit *Pellicia*,
è *Pellibus*.

The Shoomaker. LXIII. *Sutor.*

The Shoo-maker 1.
maketh Slippers 7.
Shooes 8.
(*in which is seen above the*
Upper-Leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both sides the
Latchets)
Boots 9.
and High Shooes 10.
of Leather, 5.
(*which is cut with a*
Cutting-knife.) 6.
by means of an Awl 2.
and Lingel 3.
upon a Last 4.

Sutor 1. conficit,
ope *Subulæ* 2.
& *fili picati* 3.
super *Modulo* 4.
è *Corio* 5.
(quod *Scalpro sutorio* 6.
discinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7.
Calceos 8.
(in quibus spectatur
superne *Obstragulum*,
infernè *Solea*,
& utrinque *Ansæ*)
Ocreas 9.
& *Perones* 16.

The

The Carpenter. LXIII. *Faber lignarius.*

We have ſeen Mans food and cloathing:
now his dwelling followeth.
At firſt they dwelt
in Caves 1.
then in Booths *or* Huts 2.
and then again in Tents 3.
at the laſt in Houſes.
The Woodman *felleth*
and heweth down Trees 5.
with an Ax 4.
the Boughs 6. *remaining.*
He cleaveth knotty wood
with a Wedg 7.
which he forceth in
with a Beetle 8.
and maketh Wood-ſtacks. 9.
The Carpenter

Hominis Victum & Amictum, vidimus: ſequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.
Primò habitabant
in *Specubus* 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tugurlis* 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis* 3. demum in *Domibus.*
Lignator Securi 4.
ſecrnit & truncat
Arbores 5. remanentibus
Sarmentis 6.
Clavoſum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7.
quem adigit *Tudite* 8.
& componit
Strues 9.
Faber Lignarius

squareth Timber *with a* Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11. *fall, and ſaweth it with a* Saw 12. *where the* Saw-duſt 13. *falleth down.*

Afterwards he lifteth the Beam *upon* Treſſels 14. *by the help of a* Pulley 15. *faſtneth it with* Cramp-irons, 16. *and marketh it out with a* Line 17.

Then he frameth the Walls *together,* 18. *and faſtneth the great pieces with* Pins. 19.

aſciat *Aſcia* 10.
Materiam,
unde cadunt *Aſſulæ* 11.
& ſerrat *Serra* 12.
ubi *Scobs* 13.
decidit.

Poſt elevat *tignum* ſuper *Canterios* 14.
ope *Trochleæ* 15.
affigit *Anſis* 16.

& lineat *Amuſſi* 17.

Tum compaginat *Parietes* 18.
& configit *trabes Clavis tribalibus.* 19.

The Maſon. LXIV. *Faber Murarius.*

The Maſon 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls 2.

Faber Murarius 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*
& ſtruit *Muros* 2.

Either

Either of Stones,
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarrey. 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
squareth by a Rule 5.
Or of Bricks 6.
which are made of
Sand *and* Clay
steeped in water,
and are burned with fire.
Afterwards he plaistereth
it with Lime,
by means of a Trowel 7.
and garnisheth it with
Rough-cast 8.

Sive è *Lapidibus*
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina* 3.
& *Latomus* 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam* 5.
Sive è *Lateribus* 6.
qui, ex *arena*
& *luto*,
aquâ intritis formantur,
& igne excoquuntur.
Dein crustat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ* 7.
& *Tectorio* vestit. 8

Engines. LXV. *Machinæ.*

One can carry as
much by thrusting a
Wheel-barrow 3.

Quantum duo ferre possunt
Palanga 1.
vel *Feretro* 2.

afore him, having an Harneſs 4. *hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a* Coleſtaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow 2.

But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers 6. *with a* Leaver 5.

A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a poſt, which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8.
hath a hollow-wheel,
in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.

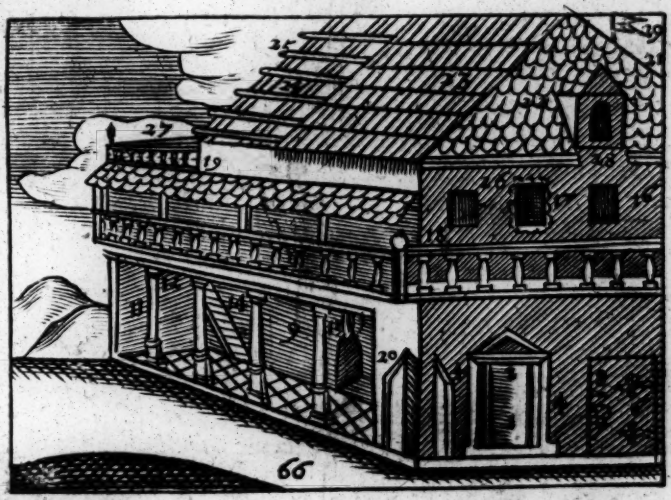
A Rammer 9.
is uſed to faſten Piles 10.
it is liſted up with a Rope drawn by Pullies 11.
or with hands, if it have handles 12.

tantum poteſt unus, trudendo ante ſe
Pabonem 3.
ſuſpenſâ à collo
Ærumna 4.

Plus autem poteſt qui molem, *Phalangis* (Cylindris) 6. impoſitam, provolvit, *Vecte* 5
Ergatâ 7.
eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.
Geranium 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahit, aut in navem demittit.

Fiſtuca 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum
Sublicas 10.
adtollitur fune, tracto per *Trochleas* 11. vel manibus, ſi *anſas* habet 12.

A House. LXVI. Domus.



The Porch 1.
is before the door of the House
The Door *hath*
a threshold 3.
and a Lintel 2.
and Posts 4. *on both sides.*
The Hinges 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the doors 6. *hang,*
the Latch 7.
and the Bolt 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the House is
a Fore-court 9.
with a Pavement of
square stones, 10.
born up with pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter 12.
and the Base 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories *by* Greeses 14

Ante *Januam Domus*
est *Vestibulum* 1.
Janua habet
Limen 2.
& *Superliminare* 3.
& utrinque *Postes.* 4.
A dextris
sunt *Cardines* 5.
à quibus pendent
Fores 6.
à sinistris *Claustrum* 7.
aut *Pessulus* 8.
Sub ædibus
est *Cavædium* 9.
pavimento tessilate, 10.

fulcitum *columnis* 11.
in quibus *Peristylium* 12.
& *Basis* 13.
Per *Scalas* 14. ascenditur in
superiores contignationes

and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17.
the Galleries 18.
the Water-Tables 19.
and Buttereſſes 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths 24.
and theſe upon Rafters. 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof is
called an open Gallery. 27.
In the Roof are
Jutings out 28.
and pinnacles 29.

& *Chochlidia.* 15.
Extrinſecus
apparent *Feneſtræ* 16.
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus*
[*tegulis*] 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.
Locus ſine tecto
dicitur *Subdiale.* 27.
In tecto ſunt
Meniana 28.
& *Coronides.* 29.

A Mine. LXVII. *Metallifodina.*

Miners 1.
go into the Grove 2.
by a ſtick 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns 5.
and dig out the Oar *with a* pick, 6.
which being put into Baskets 7
is drawn out with a Rope 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried to the Melting-houſe 10.
where it is forced with fire that the Metal *may run out,* 12
the Droſs, 11. *is thrown aſide.*

Metalli foſſores 1.
igrediuntur *Puteum fodinæ,* 2
Bacillo, 3.
ſive *Gradibus,* 4.
cum *Lucernis,* 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone,* 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ impoſita *Corbibus,* 7.
extrahitur *Funè* 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ,* 9.
& defertur
in *Uſtrinam,* 10.
ubi igne urgetur, ut profluat *Metallum,* 12.
Scoriæ, 11. ſeorſim abjiciuntur.

The

The Black-Smith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*

The Black-Smith 1.
in his Smithy (*or* forge) 2.
bloweth the fire with
a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth with his
Feet. 4.
and ſo heateth the Iron :
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.
and ſtriketh it with an
Hammer, 7.
where the ſparks 8. *fly off.*
And thus are hammered
out,
Naiſs, 9.
Horſhoos, 10.
Cart-ſtrakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,

Faber ferrarius 1.
in *Uſtrina* (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum* :
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi*, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Stricturæ* 8. exiliunt.
Et ſic excuduntur

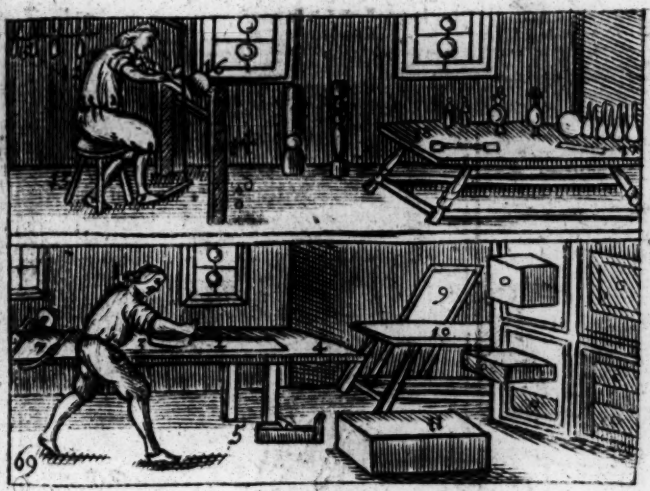
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Hindges,

Hindges, *&c.*
He quencheth Hot Irons *in the* Cool-trough.

Cardines, &c.
Ferramenta candentia reſtinguit in *Lacu.*

LXIX.

The Box-maker and the Turner. *Scriniarius & Tornator.*



The Box-maker 1.
ſmootheth hewen boards 2.
with a Plain 3.
upon a work board, 4.
he maketh them very ſmooth with a little plain, 5.
he boreth them through with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
faſtnet them together with glew *and* Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.

Arcularius 1.
dolat *Aſſeres* 2.
Runcina 3.
in *Tabula*, 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
ſculpit *Cultro*, 7.
combinat *Glutine*, & *Subſcudibus*, 8.
& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Menſas, 10.

Cheſts

Cheſts, 11. &c.
The Turner 12.
ſitting over the Treddle 13.
turneth with a throw, 15.
upon a Turners Bench, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
Puppets, 18.
and ſuch like Turners work.

Arcas (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
Tornio 12.
ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
tornat *Torno*, 15.
ſuper *Scamno* tornatorio 14.
Globos, 16. *Conos* 17.
Icunculas, 18.
& ſimilia *Torcumata*.

The Potter. LXX. *Figulus.*

The Potter, 1.
ſitting over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Juggs, 9
Lids, 10. &c.
of Potters-clay, 3.
afterwards he baketh them

Figulus 1.
ſedens ſuper *Rota*, 2.
format ex *Argilla*, 3.
Ollas, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vaſa teſtacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
poſtea excoquit

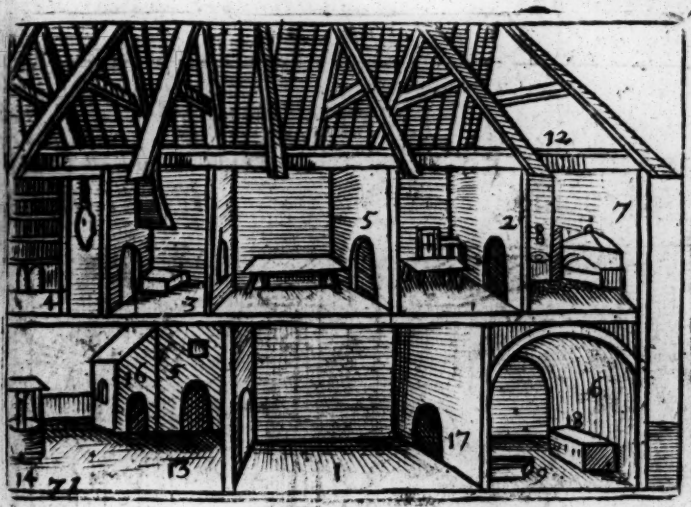
in

in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-ſheards. 12.

in *Furno*, 11.
& incruſtat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla, dat
Teſtas. 12.

LXXI.

The Parts of a Houſe. *Partes Domus.*



A Houſe *is divided*
into inner Rooms,
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed-chamber, 7.
with a Privy *made by it*, 8.
Baskets 9.
are of uſe for carrying
things to and fro,

Domus diſtinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut ſunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocauſtum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum adſtructo Seceſſu
(*Latrina*) 8.
Corbes 9.
inſerviunt rebus
transferendis;

and

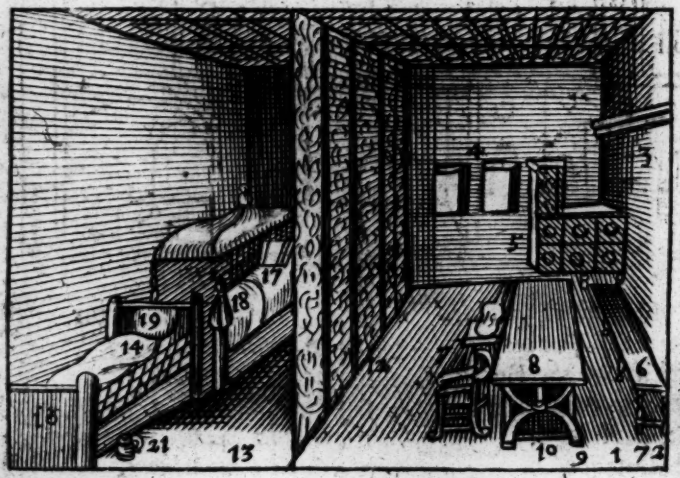
and Chests, 10.
(*which are made fast with a* Key) 11. *for keeping them.*
The Floor *is under the Roof.* 12.
In the Yard 13.
is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.
and a Bath. 16.
Under the House is the Cellar. 17.

Arcæ, 10.
(quæ *Clave* 11. recluduntur) adservandis illis.
Sub tecto est *Solum* [pavimentum]
In *Area* 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.
cum *Balneo.* 16.
Sub Domo est *Cella.* 17.

LXXII.

The Stove, with the Bed-room.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

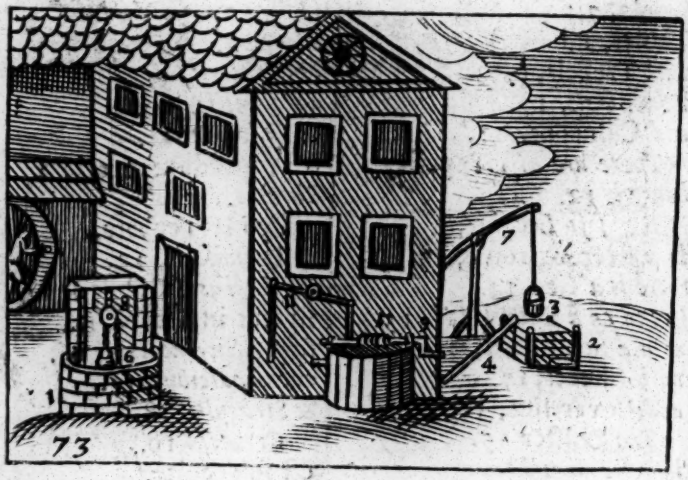


The Stove 1.
is beautified with an Arched Roof 2.
and wainscoted walls. 3.
It is enlightned with Windows; 4.

Hypocaustum 1.
ornatur
Laqueari 2.
& *Parietibus tabulatis.* 3.
Illuminatur
Fenestris; 4.

It is heated with an Oven. 5.
Its Utinſils are Benches 6
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.
Footſtools, 10.
and Cuſheons. 11.
There are alſo Tapeſtry *hanged.* 12.
For ſoft Lodging,
in a ſleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed 14.
ſpread on a Bead-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter 19.
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered with a Canopy 23.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Calefit
Fornace. 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt,
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Menſæ 8.
cum *fulcris,* 9.
ac *ſcabellis.* 10.
& *Culcitris.* 11.
Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes.* 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio,* 13.
eſt *Lectus,* (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus in *Sponda,* 15.
ſuper *Stramentum,* 16.
cum *Lodicibus,* 17.
& *Stragulis* 18.
Cervical 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.



Where Springs *are wanting,*
Wells *are digged,* 1.
and they are compaſſed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water drawn
with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain; 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump, 11.

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
effodiuntur *Putei,* 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua
Urnis (ſitulis) 3.
pendentibus vel *Pertica,* 4.
vel *Fune,* 5.
vel *Catena,* 6.
idque aut *Tollenone,* 7.
aut *Girgillo,* 8.
aut *Cylindro,* 9.
manubriato,
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antlia. 11.

The

The Bath. LXXIV. *Balneum.*

He that desireth to be washʼd in cold water, goeth down into a River. 1.

In a Bathing-house 2.
we wash off the filth *either sitting in a* Tub 3.
or going up into the Hot-house 4.
and we are rubbed with a Pumice-stone 6.
or a Hair-cloth 5.

In the stripping-room *we put off our Clothes, and have an* Apron *tied about us.* 8.

We cover our Head with a Cap 9.
and put our feet in a Basen 10.

The Bath-woman 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket 12.

Qui lavari cupit
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in *fluvium* 1.

In *Balneario* 2.
abluimus *squalores*,
sive sedentes in *Labro* 3.
sive concrescentes in *Sudatorium*, 4.
& defricamur *Pumice* 6.
aut *Cilicio* 5.

In *Apodyterio* 7.
vestes exuimus,
& præcingimur
Castula (Subligari) 8.

Caput tegimus
Pileolo 9. & pedes
imponimus *Pelluvio* 10.

Balneatrix 11.
ministrat aquam *Situla* 12.

drawn out of the Trough 13.
into which it runneth out of Pipes. 14.

The Bath-keeper 15.
lanceth with a Lancer, 16.
and by applying Cupping-Glaſſes 17.
he draweth the Blood *betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh, which he wipeth away with a* Spung 18.

hauſtam ex *Alveo* 13.
in quem defluit è *Canalibus* 14.

Balneator 15.
ſcarificat *Scalpro* 16.
& applicando *Cucurbitas* 16.
extrahit *Sanguinem* ſubcutaneum,
quem abſtergit *Spongia.*

The Barbers-Shop. LXXV. *Tonſtrina.*

The Barber 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair *and the* Beard *with a* pair of Sizzars 3.
or ſhaveth with a Razor, *which he taketh out of his* Caſe 4.

Tonſor 1.
in *Tonſtrina* 2.
tondet *Crines & Barbam Forcipe* 3.

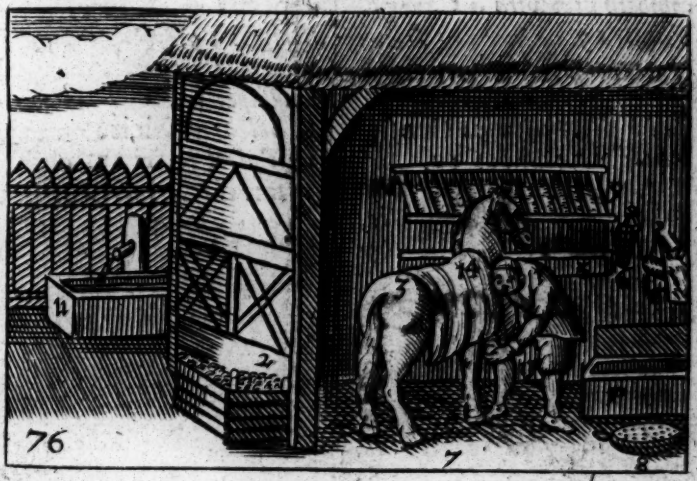
vel radit *Novacula,*
quam è *Theca* 4.
depromit.

And

And he washeth one over a Basen, 5.
with Suds *running out of a* Laver, 6.
and also with Sope 7.
and wipeth him with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb 9.
and curleth him with a Crisping-Iron 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein with a Pen-knife 11.
where the Blood spirteth out. 12.
The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.

at lavat super
elvim, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è *Gutturnio*, 6.
ut & *Sapone*, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit *Pectine* 9.
crispat
Calamistro 10.
Interdum Venam secat
Scalpello 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat. 12.
Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.

The Stable. LXXVI. *Equile.*



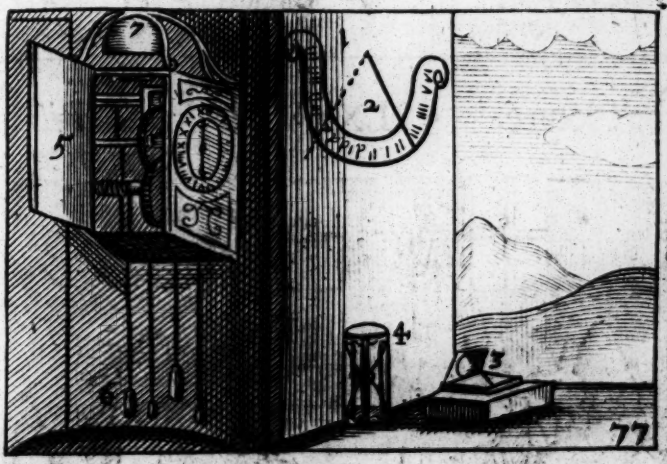
The Horse-keeper 1.
cleanseth the Stable
from Dung, 2.

Stabularius (Equiso) 1.
purgat à *fimo* 2.
Stabulum.

He tyeth a Horſe 3.
with a Halter 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him faſt with a
Muzzel 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter 7.
under him.
He winnoweth Oats
with a Van 8
(*the Provender being mixt*
with Chaff, and taken out of
a Cheſt,) 10.
and feedeth the Horſe with
them, as alſo with Hay 9.
Afterwards he leadeth
him to the watering-
trough 11. *to water.*
Then he rubbeth him with
a Cloth 12.
combeth him with a Curry-
comb 15.
covereth him with an
Houſing-cloth 14.
and looketh upon his Hooſs,
whether the Shoes 13.
be faſt with the nayls.

Alligat *Equum* 3
apiſtro 4.
ad *Præſepe*, 5.
aut, ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcella 6.
Deinde ſubſternit
ſtramenta 7.
Avenam ventilat
vanno 8.
(paleis mixta
ac deprompta
è *ciſta pabulatoria*) 10.
eâque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno.* 9.
Poſtea
aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11.
Tum detergit
panno 12.
depectit
Strigili 15.
inſternit
Gauſape 14.
& *Soleas* inſpicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13.
firmis *clavis* hæreant.

Farme



A Dial
meaſureth hours:
A Sun-Dial 1.
ſheweth by the ſhadow
of the Clock 2.
what a Clock it is;
either on a Wall,
or a Compaſs 3.
An Hour-glaſs 4.
ſheweth the four parts of an hour, by the running of Sand,
heretofore of water.
A Clock 5.
numbreth alſo the hours of the Night, by the turning of the Wheels, the greateſt whereof is drawn by a weight 6.
and draweth the reſt.
Then either the Bell 7.
by its ſound,

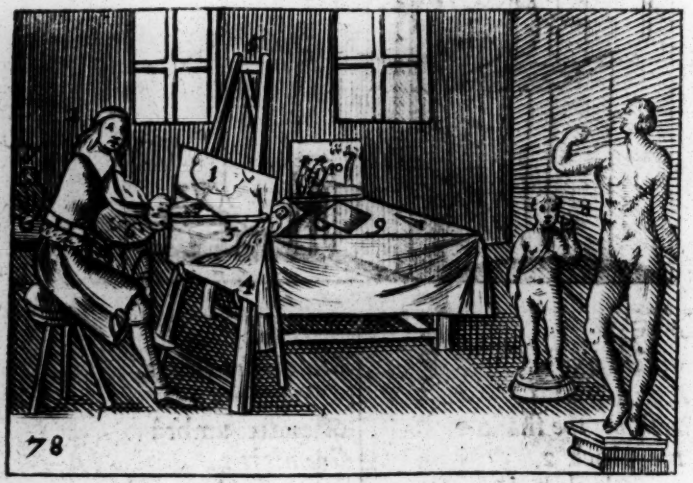
Horologium
dimetitur Horas.
Solarium 1,
oſtendit umbrâ
Gnomonis 2.
quota ſit hora;
ſive in pariete,
ſive in *pyxide magnetica* 3.
Clepſydra 4.
oſtendit partes horæ
quatuor, fluxu *Arenæ*,
olim aquæ.
Automaton 5.
numerat etiam nocturnas
horas circulatione
rotarum, quarum maxima
trahitur à *Pondere* 6.

& trahit cæteras:
Tum horam indicat, vel
Campana 7. ſonitu ſuo,

being ſtruck on by the hammer, *or the* hand 8. *without, by its motion about, ſheweth the hour.*

percuſſa à *malleoleo*: vel extra *Index* 8. Circuitione ſua.

The Picture. LXXVIII. *Pictura.*



Pictures 1. *delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms.*
The Painter 2. *painteth an* Image *with a* Pencil, 3. *in a* Table, 4. *upon a* Caſe-frame; 5. *holding his* Pollet, 6. *in his left-hand, with which are the* paints *which the Boy* 7. *grind on a* Marble. *The* Carver,

Picturæ 1. oblectant Oculos; & ornant conclavia.
Pictor, 2. pingit *effigiem Penicilio*, 3. in *Tabula*, 4. ſuper *Pluteo*; 5. ſiniſtra tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6. in quo *Pigmenta* quæ terebantur à puero 7. in *marmore*. *Sculptor*

and

and Statuary
carve Statues, 8.
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave ſhapes 10.
and Characters
with a Graving Cheſil 9.
in Wood, Braſs,
and other Metals.

& *Statuarius,*
exſculpunt *Statuas,* 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cœlator
& *Scalptor* inſculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliiſque Metallis,
Figuras 10.
& *Characteres,*
Cœlo. 9.

Looking-Glaſſes. LXXIX. *Specularia.*

Looking-glaſſes 1.
are provided, that Men
may ſee themſelves.
Spectacles, 2.
that he may ſee better,
who hath a weak ſight.
Things afar off are ſeen
in a perſpective-Glaſs, 3.
as things near at hand.

Specula 1.
parantur, ut homines
intueantur ſeipſos,
Perſpicilla, 2.
ut acrius cernat,
qui habet viſum debilem.
Per *Teleſcopium*
videntur remota
ut proxima.

A Flea *appeareth in a* multiplying-glaſs 4. *like a little Hog.*

The rays of the Sun, burn wood through a Burning-glaſs. 5.

In *Microſcopio*, 4. pulex apparet ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens*. 5.

The Cooper. LXXX. *Vietor.*

The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron 2.
tied about him,
maketh Hoops *of* Haſſel-rods, 3.
upon a cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.
and Lags 6. *of* Timber.

He maketh Hogs-heads 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads,
and Tubs 9.

Vietor 1.
amictus *Peæcinctorio*, 2.

facit è *Virgis colurnis*,

ſuper *Stellam inciſoriam* 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.
Circulos, & ex ligno *Aſſulas* 6.

Ex *aſſulis* conficit *Dolia* 7 & *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus* 9.

Soes

Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom of Lags.
Then he bindeth them with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast with small Twigs, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14
and he fitteth them on with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver. 17.

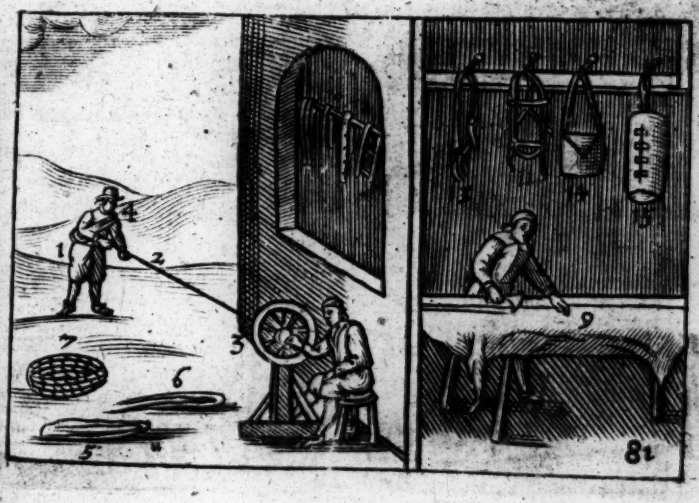
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& *Situlas*, 12. fundo uno.

Poſtea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.
Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite 16.
ac *Trudicula*. 17.

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.



The Roper 1.
twiſteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himſelf)

Reſtio 1.
contorquet *Funes* 2.
agitatione
Rotulæ, 3.

by

by the turning
of a Wheel. 3.
Thus are made,
firſt Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at Laſt Cables. 7.
The Cordwainer 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beaſt-hide. 9.

è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
quam ſibi circumdat.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Reſtes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*. 7.
Lorarius 8.
ſcindit de *corio bubulo*, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. *&c.*

The Traveller. LXXII. *Viator.*

A Traveller 1.
beareth on his ſhoulders
in a budget 2.
thoſe things which his

Viator 1.
portat humeris
in *Bulga*, 2.
quæ non capit.

Satchel

Satchel, 3.
or Pouch, 4 *cannot hold.*
He is cover'd with a Cloak; 5.
He holdeth a Staff 6.
in his hand, wherewith to bear up himself:
He hath need of Proviſion for the way,
as alſo of a pleaſant Compa nion. 7.
Let him not forſake the High-road 9.
for a Foot-way 8.
unleſs it be a beaten path.
By-ways 10.
and places where two ways meet 11.
deceive, and lead men aſide into un-even places, 12.
ſo do not by-paths, 13.
and croſs-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire of thoſe he meeteth, 15.
which way he muſt go;
and let him take heed of Robbers. 16.
as in the way,
ſo alſo in the Inne, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

Funda, 3.
vel *Marſupium* 4.
Tegitur *Lacerna*, 5.

Manu tenet *Baculum*, &
quo ſe fulciat.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite. 7.
Propter *Semitam*, 8.
niſi ſit *Callis tritus*,
non deſerat
Viam Regiam 9.
Avia 10.
& *Bivia* 11.

fallunt,
& ſeducunt, in *Salebras* 12.
non æquè, *Tramites* 13.
& *Compita*. 14.
Sciſcitet igitur
Obvios, 15.
quâ ſit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, ſic etia
in *Diverſorio*, 17
ubi pernoctar

Lawrence
His

The Horse-man. LXXXIII. *Eques.*

The Horse-man 1.
setteth a Saddle, 3.
on his Horse, 2.
and girdeth it on with a
Girth ; 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth 5
also up[illegible]*m.*
[illegible]*h him with*
[illegible] Fore-stall, 6.
[illegible] 7.
[illegible]*n his*
[illegible]),11

Eques 1.
imponit *Equo* 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo, 4.
Insternit etiam
Dorsuale ; 5.
Ornat eum *Phaleris*,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Postilena*. 8.
Deinde insilit in equum,
indit pedes *Stapedibus*, 9.
sinistra capessit
Lorum (habenam) 10.
Freni, 11. quo equum
flectit, & retinet.

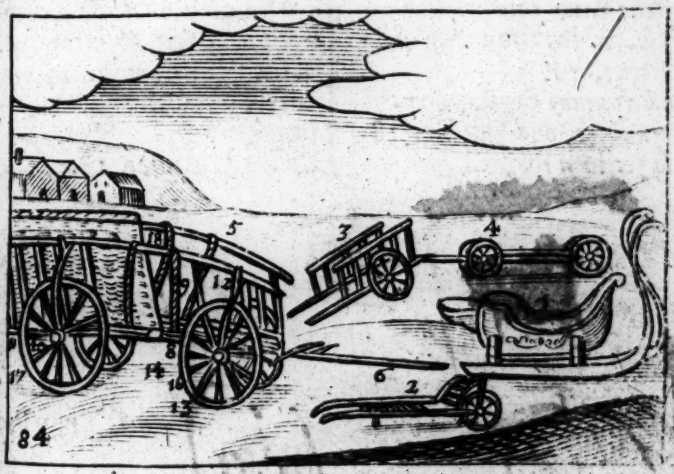
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

And

and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Muſrol. 14.
The Holſters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle, 16.
in which the Piſtols *are put.*
The Rider is clad in a ſhort Coat, 18.
his Cloak *being tyed behind him.* 19.
A Poſt 20.
is carryed on Horſeback a full Gallop.

incitatque *Virgula*, 13.
& coërcet
Poſtomide, 14.
Bulgæ
pendent ex *apice ephipii*, 16.
quibus inferuntnr *Sclopi*. 17.
Ipſe eques induitur *Chlamyde*, 18.
Lacerna à tergo revinctâ. 19.
Veredarius 20.
curſim equo fertur.

Carriages. LXXXIV. *Vehicula.*



We are carryed on a Sled 1 *over Snow and Ice.*
A Carriage with one Wheel, *is called a* Wheel-barrow, 2.

Traha 1. vehimur ſuper nivibus & glacie.
Vehiculum unirotum, dicitur *Rabo*, 2.

with

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon. 5.

The parts of the Wagon are,
the Neep, (*or draught-tree*) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the ſides. 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*
the Lin-pins 11.
and Axletree-ſtaves, 12.
being faſtned before them.

The Nave 13.
is the ground-faſt of the
Wheel, 14.
from which come twelve
Spokes. 15.

The Ring *encompaſſeth*
theſe, which is made of ſix
fellows, 16.
and as many Strakes. 17.
Hampiers, *and* Hurdles 18.
are ſet in a Wagon.

birotum *Carrus*; 3.
quadrirotum *Currus*,
qui
vel *Sarracum*, 4.
vel *Plauſtrum*. 5.

Partes Currus ſunt,
Temo, 6.
Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.

Tum *Axes* 10.
circa quos currunt *Rotæ*,
præfixis *Paxillis* 11.
& *Obicibus*. 12.

Baſis *Rotæ* 13.
eſt *Modiolus*, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii*. 15.

Hos ambit *Orbile*, com-
poſitum è ſex *Abſidibus* 16.
& totidem *Canthis*. 17.
currui
imponuntur
Corbes & Crates. 18.

Carrying.

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*

The Coach-man, 1.
joyneth a Horſe fit to match
a Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs *or* Chains 5.
hanging down from the
Collar 4.
Then he ſitteth upon
the Saddle-horſe,
and driveth thoſe that go
before him 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String. 8.
He greaſeth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree greaſe *out of*
a Greaſe-pot 9.
and ſtoppeth the wheel with
a trigen 10.

Auriga 1.
jungit
Parippum 2.
Sellario, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
de *Helcio*, 4. dependentibus
Loris vel *Catenis*. 5.
Deinde
inſidet *Sellario*,
agit ante ſe
Anteceſſores 6.
Scutica, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.
Axem
unguit
ex *vaſe unguentario* 9.
Axungia ;
& inhibet rotam

in

in a ſteep deſcent.
And thus the Coach
is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.

Great perſons are carryed with ſix Horſes 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-wagon,
which is called a Coach. 13.
Others with two Horſes, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.
Horſe-Litters, 16, 17.
are carryed by two Horſes.
They uſe Pack-horſes
inſtead of Wagons,
thorough Hills that are not paſſable.

in præcipiti deſcenſu.
Et ſic aurigatur
per *Orbitas.* 11.

Magnates
vehuntur *Sejugibus* 12.
duobus *Rhedariis,*
Curru penſili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum [pilentum] 13.
Alii, *Bijugibus,* 14.
Eſſedo. 15.
Arceræ 16. & *Lectica* 17.
portantur à duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis. 18.

LXXXVI.

Paſſing over Waters. *Tranſitus aquarum.*

Leſt he that is to paſs over
a River ſhould be all wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat, excogitati ſunt

Bridge

Bridges 1.
were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges 2.
for Foot-men.
If a River have a
Foord, 3.
it is waded over. 4.
Flotes, 5.
alſo are made of Timber
pinned together;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of planks laid cloſe together,
for fear they ſhould receive
water.
Beſides Scullers 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.
or Pole, 9.
or haled with an haling-
rope. 10.

Pontes 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& *Ponticuli* 2.
pro peditibus.
Si flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur. 4.
Struuntur etiam *Rates*, 5.
ex compactis tignis;

vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus conſolidatis,
ne aquam excipiant.

Porrò fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco. 10.

Swimming. LXXXVII. *Natatus.*

Men are wont alſo
to ſwim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing *their* Hands *and* Feet 3. *abroad.*

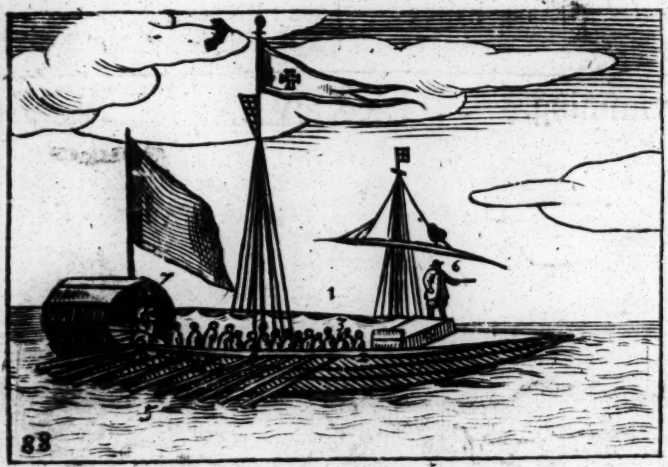
At laſt they learned to tread the water, 4. *being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Clothes upon their Head.*

A Diver 5. *can ſwim alſo under the water, like a Fiſh.*

ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem*, 1.
porrò ſuper inflatas *boum Veſicas* ; 2.
deinde, liberè *jactatu manuum pedumq*; 3.

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam*, 4.
cingulo tenus immerſi, & veſtes ſupra caput geſtando.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare poteſt ſub aquâ ut Piſcis.

A Galley. LXXXVIII. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furniſhed with Oars* 1.
is a Barge 2.
or a Foyſt, *&c.*
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis inſtructa remis 1.
eſt *Uniremis* 2.
vel *Biremis*, *&c.*
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

ſitting

ſitting on Seats 4.
by the Oar-Rings,
Row 5. *by ſtriking*
the water with the Oars.
The Ship-maſter 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtel,
and the Steers-man 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra* 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
aquam *Remis* pellendo,
remigant. 5.
Proreta, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants Ship. *Navis oneraria.*

A Ship 1. *is driven on-*
ward, not by Oars,
but by the only force of the
Winds.
In it is a maſt 2. *ſet up,*
faſtned with Shrowds 3.
on all ſides to the main-chains

Navigium 1.
impellitur,
non remis,
ſed ſolâ vi ventorum.
In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2.
undique ad *Oras Navis*
funibus 3. firmatus;

to which the Sayl-yards 4.
are tied, and the Sayls, 5.
to theſe, which are ſpread
open 6. *to the wind,*
and are hoyſed by Bowlings 7.
The Sayls are the
Main-Sayl, 8.
the Trinket, *or* Fore-ſayl, 9.
the Miſen-Sayl *or* Poop-
ſayl. 10.
The Beak 11.
is in the Fore-deck.
The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.
On the Maſt is the
Fore-top 13.
the Watch-tower *of the Ship,*
and over the Foretop a
Vane 14. *to ſhew which way*
the wind ſtandeth.
The Ship is ſtayed with an
Anchor, 15.
The depth is fathomed
with a Plumet, 16.
Paſſengers walk up and
down the Decks, 17.
The Sea-men run to and
fro through the Hatches. 18.
And thus, even Seas are
paſſed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ* 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.
quæ ad Ventum
expanduntur 6.
& *Verſoriis* 7. verſantur.
Vela ſunt,
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& *Epidromus*, 10.

In *Prora* eſt *Roſtrum*, 11.

In *Puppi*, *Signum* (vexillum) 12. ponitur.
In malo
eſt *Corbis* 13.
Navis *Specula*,
& ſupra *galoam*
Apluſtre 14.
Ventorum Index.
Anchora, 15.
navis ſiſtitur.
Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes deambulant
in *Tabulato*, 17.
Nautæ curſitant
per *Foros*. 18.
Atq; ita, etiam Maria,
trajiciuntur.

Ship-

Ship-wreck. XC. *Naufragium.*

When a Storm 1.
ariſeth on a ſudden,
they ſtrike Sail, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be daſhed againſt Rocks 3.
or light upon Shelves 4.
If they cannot hinder her,
they ſuffer Ship-wreck. 5.
And then the men, the wares, *and all things are miſerably loſt.*
Nor doth the ſheat-anchor, 6
being caſt with a Cable,
do any good.
Some eſcape,
either on a Plank 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat. 8.
Part of the Wares,

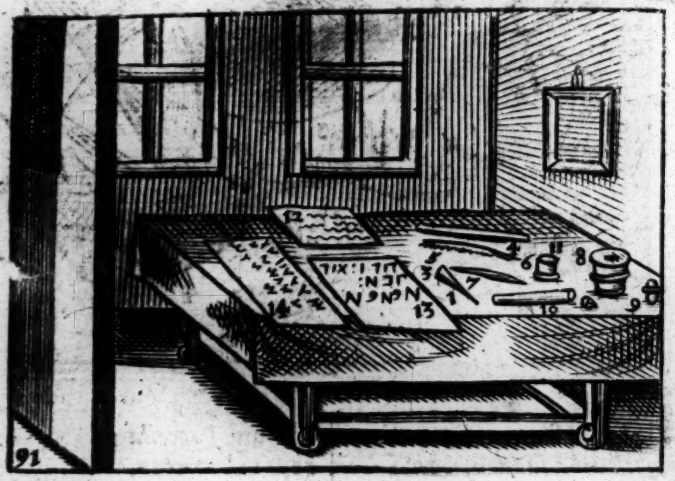
Cum *Procella* 1.
repentè oritur,
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos*, 3.
allidatur, aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4. incidat.
Si non poſſunt prohibere,
patiuntur *Naufragium*. 5.
Tum miſerabiliter
pereunt Homines,
Merces, omnia.
Neq, hic quidquam juvat
Sacra anchora, 6.
Rudenti jacta.
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula* 7.
ac enatando, vel *Scapha*. 8.

Pars Mercium

with the dead Folks,
is carried out of the Sea 9.
upon the Shoars.

cum mortuis
à *Mari* 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing. XCI. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with wax,
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the ſharp end, 2.
whereof Letters were engraven, and rubbed out again with the broad end 3.

Afterwards they writ Letters *with a* ſmall Reed 4.

We uſe a Gooſe-quil, 5.
the Stem 6.
of which we make with a Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the nib *in an* Ink-horn, 8.

Veteres ſcribebant
in *tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo,* 1.
cujus parte cuſpidata 2.
exarabantur literæ,
planâ 3. verò
rurſum obliterabantur.

Deinde
literas pingebant
ſubtili Calamo. 4

Nos utimur *anſerina Penna,* 5. cujus *Caulem,* 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario,* 8.

which

which is ſtopped with a ſtopple, 9.
and we put our Pens *into a* Pennar. 10.
We dry a Writing with Blotting-paper,
or Calais ſand,
out of a Sand-box. 11.
And we indeed write from the left-hand towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews *from the right-hand towards the left* ; 13.
the Chinois, *and other* Indians, *from the top downwards*, 14.

quob obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*. 10.
Scripturam ſiccamus
Charta bibula,
vel *arena ſcriptoria*,
ex *Theca pulveraria*. 11.
Et nos quidem,
ſcribimus à ſiniſtra
dextrorſum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ ſiniſtrorſum ; 13.
Chinenſes & Indi alii,
à ſummo
deorſum, 14.

Paper. XCII. *Papyrus.*

The Ancients uſed Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves 2.

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.

as also Barks 3. *of* Trees, *especially of an Egyptian Shrub, which was called* Papyrus.

Now Paper *is in use, which the* Paper-maker *maketh in a* Paper-mill, 4. *of* Linnen-rags, 5. *stamped to* Mash, 6. *which being taken up in* Frames, 7. *he spreadeth into* Sheets, 8. *and setteth them in the Air that they may be dryed.*

Twenty five of these make a Quire, 9. *twenty Quires a* Ream, 10. *and ten of these a* Bale of paper. 11.

That which is to last long, is written on Parchment. 12.

ut & *Libris* 3.
Arborum, præsertim arbusculæ Ægyptiæ, cui nomen erat *Papyrus.*

Nunc est in usu *Charta*, quam *Chartopæus*, in *mola papyraceâ*, 4. conficit è *linteis vetustis*, 5. in *pulmentum* contusis, 6. quod *Normulis* haustum, 7. diducit in *Plagulas*, 8. aeriq; exponit, aut siccentur.

Harum XXV. faciunt *Scapum*, 9. XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10. horum X. *Volumen majus.* 11.

Diu duraturum scribitur in *Membrana.* 12.

The

Printing. XCIII. *Typographia.*

The Printer *hath*
Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.
The Compoſitor 1.
taketh them out one by one,
and (*according to the* Copy,
which he hath faſtned
before him in a Viſorum, 2.)
compoſeth words in a
Compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line *be made*;
he putteth theſe in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*
and theſe again in a Form, 7,
and he locketh them up in
Iron Chaſes, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
leſt they ſhould drop out,
and putteth them under the
Preſs. 10.

Typographus habet
æneos Typos,
magno numero diſtributos
per *Loculamenta.* 5.
Typotheta 1.
eximit illos ſingulatim,
& componit
(ſecundum *Exemplar,*
quod *Retinaculo* 2.
ſibi præfixum habet) verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *verſus*;
hos indit *Formæ,* 4.
donec fiat *Pagina,* 6.
has iterum *tabula compoſitoria,* 7. eoſque coarctat,
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Coclearum,* 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac ſubjicit
Prælo. 10.

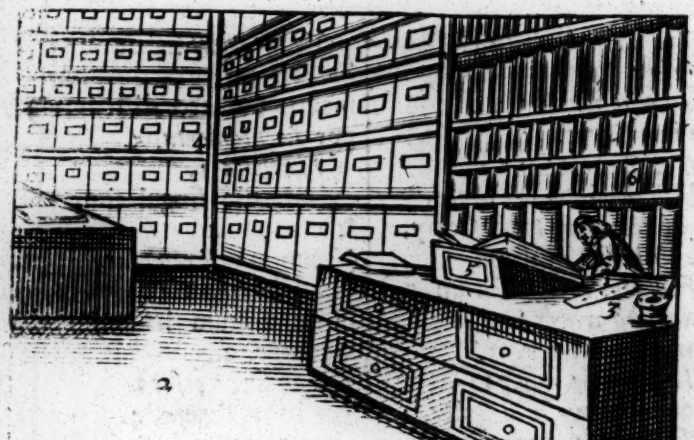
Then

Then the Preſs-man
heateth it over with
Printers Ink, *by means*
of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the Papers,
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put under the
Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin 13.
and preſſed down with
a Bar, 15.
he maketh to take Impreſſion.

Tum *Impreſſor*
ope *Pilarum*, 11. illinit
Atramento impreſſorio:
ſuperimponit
inditas *Operculo* 12.
Chartas,
quas, in *Tigello* 13.
ſubditas
Trocleæ, 14.
& *Sucula* 15.
impreſſas
facit typos imbibere.

XCIV.

The Bookſellers Shop. *Bibliopolium.*



The Bookſeller 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.

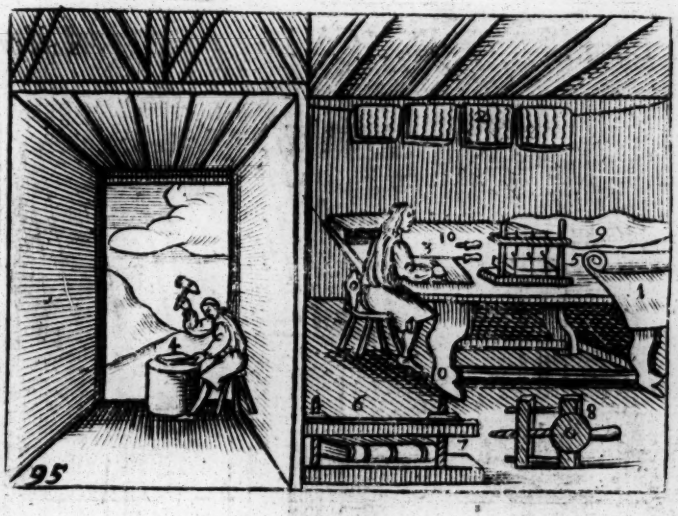
Bibliopola 1.
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum. 3.

The

The Books are placed on Shelves 4.
and are laid open for use upon a Desk. 5.
A multitude of Books is called a Library. 6.

Libri disponuntur per *Repositoria*, 4.
& ad usum, super *Pluteum* 5. exponuntur.
Multitudo Librorum, vocatur *Bibliotheca*. 6.

The Book-binder. XCV. *Bibliopegus.*



In times past they glewed Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together into one Rowl. 1.
At this day the Book-binder *bindeth Books,*
whilst he wipeth 2.
over Papers steept in Gum-water; *and then folded them together,* 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.

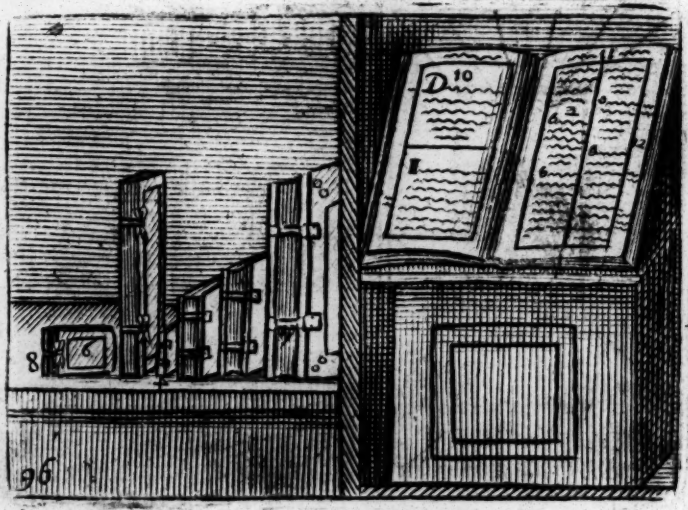
Olim agglutinabant Chartam chartæ,
convolvebantq; eas in unum *Volumen*. 1.
Hodiè compingit Libros *Compactor*,
dum Chartas *aqua glutinosa* maceratas, terget; 2.
deinde complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.

presseth

preſſeth them in a Preſs, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges with a round knife, 8.
and at laſt covereth them with Parchment *or* Leather, 9.
maketh them handſom, and ſetteth on Claſps. 10.

comprimit *Prælo*, 6.
(quod habet duos *Cochleas* 7)
dorſo conglutinat,
rotundo *Cultro*, 8.
demarginat,
tandem *Membrana*
vel *Corio* 9.
veſtit, efformat, & affigit
Uncinulos. 10.

A Book. XCVI. *Liber.*



A *Book*,
as to its outward ſhape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4.
either made to open
ſide-wiſe, 5.
or Long-wiſe, 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.

Liber,
quoad formam exteriorem,
eſt vel in *Folio*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.
vel *Columnatus*, 5.

vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clauſuris æneis*, 7.

or

or Strings, 8.
and Square-boſſes. 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages.
ſometimes divided with Columns 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*. 9.
Intùs ſunt *Folia* 10.
duabus *Paginis*.
aliquando *Columnis* diviſa, 11.
cumq; *notis marginalibus*. 12.

A School. XCVII. *Schola.*

A School 1.
is a Shop, in which Young Wits *are faſhion'd to vertue, and it is diſtinguiſhed into* Forms.
The Maſter 2.
ſitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things

Schola, 1.
eſt officina, in quâ *novelli animi* ad virtutem formantur, & diſtinguntur in *Claſſes*.
Præceptor, 2.
ſedet in *Cathedra*, 3.
Diſcipuli, 4.
in *Subſelliis*, 5.
ille docet, hi diſcunt.
Quædam

are

are writ down before them with Chalk *on a* Table. 6.

Some sit at a Table, and write: 7.
he mendeth 8.
their Faults

Some stand and rehearse things committed to memory. 9.

Some talk together, 10.
and behave themselves wantonly, and carelesly;
these are chastised with a Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod. 12.

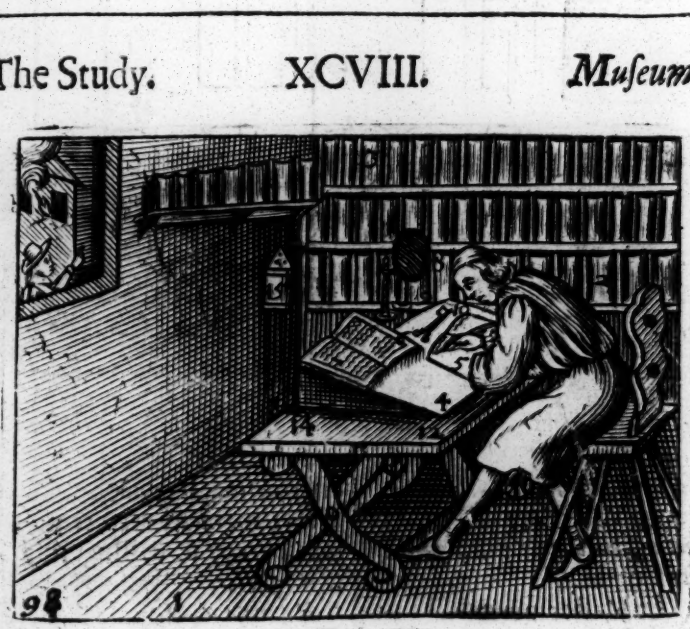
præscribuntur illis *creta* in *tabella*. 6.

Quidam sedent ad mensam, & scribunt: 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendas.

Quidam stant, & recitant memoriæ mandata. 9.

Quidam confabulantur, 10
ac gerunt se petulantes, & negligentes
hi castigantur *Ferula* (baculo) 11.
& *Virga*. 12.

The Study. XCVIII. *Museum.*



The Study 1.
is a place where a Student 2.
apart from Men,

Museum 1.
est locus ubi studiosus, 2.
secretis ab hominibus,

sitteth

ſitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilſt he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach,
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the beſt things
out of them into his own
Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a daſh, 6.
or a little ſtar, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to ſit up late,
he ſetteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candleſtick, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuffers; 10. *before the Candle he*
placeth a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may
not hurt his eye-ſight;
richer Perſons uſe a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle *ſtinketh,*
and ſmoaketh.

A Letter 12. *is wrapped up,*
writ upon, 13.
and ſealed, 14.

Going abroad by night,
he maketh uſe of a Lanthorn, 15. *or a* Torch. 16.

ſolus ſedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
quos penes ſe
ſuper *Pluteum* 4.
exponit, & ex illis
in *Manuale* 5. ſuum
optima quæque excerpit,
aut in illis
Litura, 6.
vel ad marginem
Aſteriſco 7. notat.

Lucubraturus, elevat
Lychnum (*candelam*) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio*, 10
ante Lychnum collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride eſt, ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela ſebacea*
fœtet & fumigat.

Epiſtola, 12. complicatur,
inſcribitur, 13.
& obſignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens
uritur *Laterna* 15.
vel *Face*.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to Speech. *Artes Sermonis.*

Grammar 1.
is conversant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh words 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. *put together,*
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, *&c.*
Poetry 9.

Grammatica, 1.
versatur circa *Literas,* 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces,*
verba 3. easq; docet rectè eloqui, scribere. 4. construere,
distinguere [interpungere.]
Rhetorica 5.
pingit 6. quasi
rudem *formam* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*
pigmentis 8.
ut sunt *Figuræ,*
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hierogliphica, &c.
Poesis 9.

gathered

gathereth these Flowers *of* Speech 10.
and tyeth them as it were into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose a Poem, *it maketh several sorts of Verses and* Odes, *and is therefore crown'd with a* Laurel. 12.

Musick, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by Voice,
or Musical Instrument. 15.

colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10.
& colligat quasi
in *Corollam*, 11.
atque ita, faciens
è *prosa ligatam orationem*,
componit varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*) 13.
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru. 12.

Musica, 13.
componit *Notis*
Melodias, 14.
quibus verba aptat,
atque ita cantat sola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce, aut instrumentis
Musicis. 15.

Musical Instruments. C: *Instrumenta musica.*

Musical Instruments *are those which make a sound:*

Musica Instrumenta sunt quæ edunt vocem:

First,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal, 1. *with a* Peſtil.
a little Bell, 2.
with an Iron pellet *within*;
or Rattle, 3.
by toſſing it about;
a Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth
with the finger;
a Drum 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
as alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherds-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel. 10.

Secondly,
upon which ſtrings *are*
ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſaltery, 11.
and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands;
the Lute, 13.
in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are ſtretched upon the
Bridge, 18.
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about,
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.

At laſt,

Primò,
cum pulſantur,
ut *Cymbalum* 1.
Piſtillo,
Tintinnabulum 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo,*
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumverſando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum, digito;
Tympanum 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Clavicula, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*, 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum.) 10.

Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.
cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
utrâque manu;
Dexterâ tantum,
Teſtudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
ſuper *Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ verſatur:
In ſingulis,
Dimenſiones, 22.
ſiniſtrâ tanguntur.

Tandem,

thoſe

thoſe which are blown, as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Cornet, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows, as
a pair of Organs, 30.

quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fiſtula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27. *Tuba*, 28.
Buccina, 29.
vel *Follibus*,
ut *Organum pneumaticum*. 30.

Philoſophy. CI. *Philoſophia.*

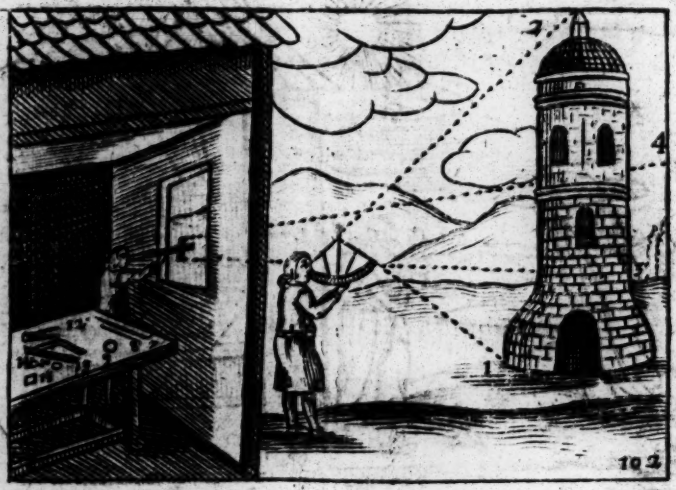
The Naturaliſt, 1.
vieweth all the works of God in the World.
The Supernaturaliſt, 2.
ſearcheth out the Cauſes *and* Effects *of things.*
The Arithmetician
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, ſubſtracting, multiplying, and dividing;

Phyſicus, 1.
ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.
Metaphyſicus, 2.
perſcrutatur rerum *Cauſas & Effecta.*
Arithmeticus
computat numeros
addendo, ſubtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo,

and that either by Cyphers 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters 4.
upon a Deck:
Country People *reckon* 5.
with figures of tens X.
and figures of five V.
by twelves, fifteens,
and threescores.

idque vel *Cyphris* 3.
in *Palimoseſto*,
vel *Calculis* 4.
ſuper *Abacum*.
Ruſtici numerant 5.
Decuſſibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus* V.
per *Duodenas*, *Quindenas*,
& *Sexagenas*.

Geometry. CII. *Geometria.*



A Geometrician
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1 . . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3 . . . . 4.
either with a Quadrate, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff. 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1 . . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3 . . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*. 6.
Figuras rerum
deſignat
Lineis, 7.

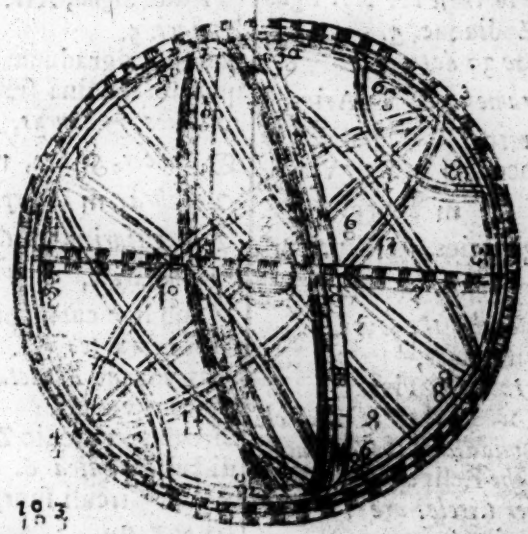
Angles

Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Squire, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes 12.
Out of theſe ariſe an
Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle 15.
and other Figures.

Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam 11.
& *Circinum*. 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

CIII.

The Celeſtial Sphere. *Sphæra cæleſtis.*



Aſtronomy *conſidereth the* motion of the Stars, Aſtrology *the effects of them.*
The Globe of Heaven *is turned about upon an* Axle-tree 1.

Aſtronomia conſiderat *Aſtrorum motus*, *Aſtrologia*, eorum effectus.
Cœli Globus volvitur ſuper *Axem* 1.

about the Globe of the earth, 2.
in the ſpace of XXIV *hours.*
The pole ſtars, *or* Pole, *the* Arctick 3.
and Antartick 4.
conclude the Axle-tree *at both ends.*
The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*
There are reckoned above a thouſand fixed Stars; *but of* Conſtellations towards the North, XXI. towards the South, XVI.
Add to theſe the XII ſigns *of the* Zodiaque, 5.
every one 30 *degrees,*
whoſe names are, ♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini, ♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo, ♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius, ♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor. ♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.
Under this the ſeven wandring-ſtars, *which they call* Planets, *move, whoſe way is a circle in the middle of the Zodiack, called the* Ecliptick. 6.
Other Circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures, *the one of the* Equinocts, 10. (of the Spring, *when the* ☉ *entreth into* ♈

circa *globum* terræ, 2.
ſpacio XXIV. horarum.
Axem utrinque finiunt *Stellæ Polares* ſive *Poli, Arcticus*, 3.
& *Antracticus* 3.

Cœlum undique eſt ſtellatum: *Stellarum fixarum* numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò *Septentrionarium*, XXI. *Meridionalium*, XVI.
Adde *Signa*, XII. *Zodiaci.* 5.
quodlibet graduum 30.
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gem.* ♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*, ♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*, ♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricorn.* ♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Piſces.*
Sub hoc curſitant *Stellæ errantes* VII. quas vocant *Planetas*, quorum via eſt, Circulus in medio Zodiaci, dictus *Ecliptica.* 6.
Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum*, 10. (*Verni*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈

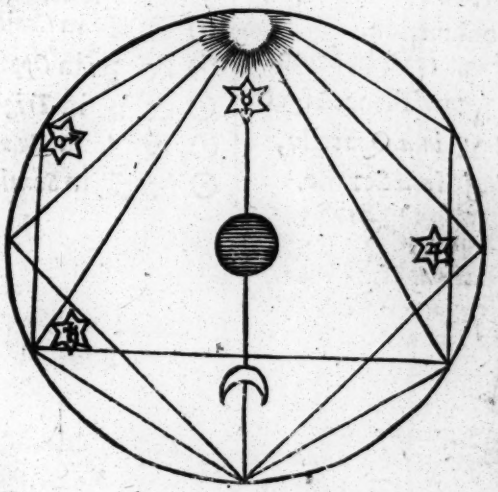
Au-

Autumnal,
when it entreth in ♎)
the other of the Solſtices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entreth into* ♋
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
and the two
polar Circles, 14 . . . 15.

Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſticiorum*, 11.
(*Æſtivi*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋,
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♑ ;)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. *Cancri*, 12.
Tr. *Capricorni*, 13.
& duo *Polares*. 14 ... 15.

CIV.

The Aſpects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aſpectus.*



104

The Moon ☽
run . h through the
Zodiack *every* Month.

Luna ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
ſingulis *Menſibus*.

The Sun, ☉
in a Year,
Mercury ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 days.
Mars, ♂
in two years;
Jupiter, ♃
in almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously amongst themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

As here the ☉ *and* ☿
are in Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Opposition.
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine, Aspect.
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Sol, ☉
Anno:
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus*, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta, annis.
Hinc variè
inter se conveniunt
& se mutuo adspiciunt:

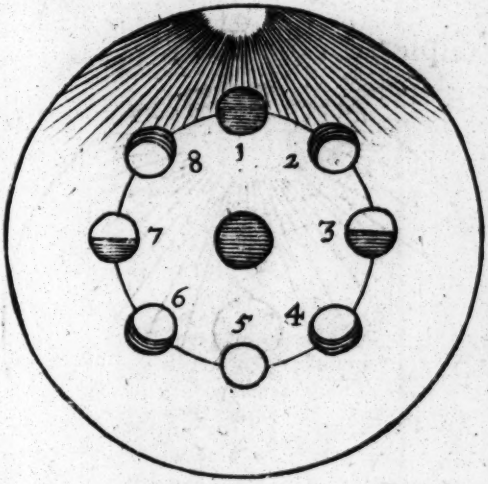
Ut hîc sunt,
☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione.*
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione,*
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono,*
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura,*
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili.*

The

CV.

The Aparitions of the Moon.

Phaſes Lunæ.



105

The Moon,
ſhineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed
of the Sun.

For the one half of it
is always enlightned,
the other remaineth darkiſh.

Hereupon we ſee it
in Conjunction *with the*
Sun 1.
to be obſcure, almoſt, none at all;
in Oppoſition, 5.
whole and clear,
(*and we call it the* Full
Moon;)
ſometimes in the half,
(*and we call it the* Prime 3.

Luna
lucet non ſuâ propriâ,
ſed à *Sole* mutuatâ
Luce.

Nam altera ejus medietas
ſemper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginoſa.

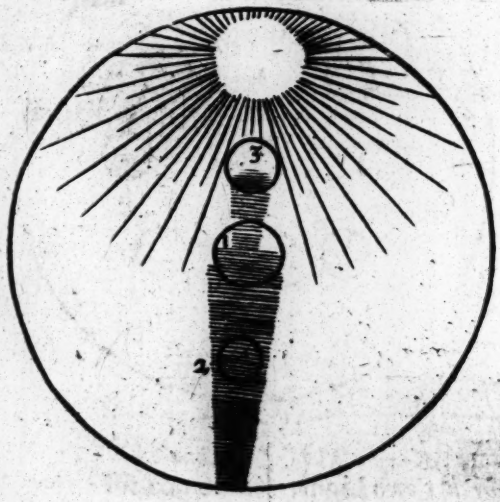
Hinc videmus,
in *conjunctione*
Solis, 1.
obſcuram, imò nullam:
in *Oppoſitione*, 5.
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Plenilunium:)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *primam* 3.

and

and laſt quarter. 7.
Otherwiſe it waxeth 2 ... 4
or waneth 6 ... 8.
and is ſaid to be horned,
or more than half round.

& *ultimam* 7. *Quadram.*)
Cæteroqui creſcit 2 ... 4.
aut decreſcit, 6 ... 8.
& vocatur
Falcata vel *gibboſa.*

The Eclipſes. CVI. *Eclipſes.*



106

The Sun
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being ſhady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they caſt a ſhadow upon
the place juſt over againſt
them.
Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth
into the ſhadow of the
Earth, 2.

Sol,
eſt fons Lucis;
illuminans omnia:
ſed non penetrantur Radiis
ejus corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppoſitum.

Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.

it

it is darkened, which we call an Eclipſe, *or defect.*

But when the Moon *runneth betwixt the Sun and the* Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its ſhadow ; and this we call the Eclipſe of the Sun, *becauſe it taketh from us the ſight of the Sun, and its Light ; neither doth the Sun for all that ſuffer any thing, but the Earth.*

obſcuratur, quod vocamus *Eclipſin* [deliquium] *Lunæ.*

Cum verò Luna currit inter Solem, & Terram, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ ſuâ & hoc vocamus *Eclipſin Solis,* quia nobis adimit proſpectum Solis & lucem ejus ; nec tamen Sol aliquid patitur, ſed Terra.

CVII. *a*

The terreſtrial Sphere. — *Sphera terreſtris.*

90
90
90

is three hundred and sixty degrees (*whereof every one maketh fifteen* German *miles*) *or* 5400 *Mile*;
and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, *and the* Latitude *by* Parallels. 2.

The Ocean 3. *compasseth it about, and five* Seas *wash it, the* Mediterrane Sea, 4. *the* Baltick Sea, 5. *the* Red Sea, 6. *the* Persian Sea, 7. *and the* Caspian Sea, 8.

est *graduum* CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Milliaria Germanica XV.) seu Milliarium VMCCCC: & tamen est punctum, collata cum orbe, cujus *Centrum* est.

Longitudinem ejus demetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1. Latitudinem, lineis *Parallelis*. 2.

Eam ambit *Oceanus*, 3. & perfundunt V. *Maria*, *Mediterraneum*, 4. *Balticum*, 5. *Erythræum*, 6. *Persicum*, 7. *Caspium*. 8.

CVII. *b*

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris.*

107. *b*

It is divided into 5 Zones, *whereof the* 2 frigid *ones*, 9...9

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V. quarum duæ frigidæ, 9...9.

are inhabitable,
the 2Temperate *ones,* 10...10
and the Torrid *one,* 11.
habitable.
Beſides it is divided
into three Continents;
this of ours, 12. *which is ſub-*
divided into Europe, 13.
Aſia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16... 16.
(whoſe Inhabitans are
Antipodes *to us)*
and the South-land 17....17.
yet unknown.
They that dwell under the
North-pole, 18. *have the days*
and nights 6 months long.
Infinite Iſlands
float in the Seas.

ſunt inhabitabiles;
duæ *Temperatæ,* 10... 10.
& *Torrida,* 11.
habitantur.
Ceterum diviſa eſt
in tres *Continentes*:
Noſtram, 12. quæ ſubdivi-
tur in *Europam,* 13.
Aſiam, 14. & *Africam,* 15.
in *Americam,* 16... 16.
(cujus incolæ
nobis ſunt *Antipodes*;)
& in *Terram Auſtralem,* 17..17
adhuc incognitam.
Habitantes ſub *Arcto,* 18.
ſemeſtrales habent
Noctes Dieſq;
In maribus,
Infinitæ natant *Inſulæ.*

Europe. CVIII. *Europa.*

The chief Kingdoms *of*
Europe, *are*

In *Europa* noſtrâ,
ſunt *Regna* primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 4.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	Sclavonia, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lituania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swethland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Liſland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſia*, 25.
Muſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	*Ruſſia*, 28.

Moral

This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two
ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track;
narrow 2. *on the right*;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Vertue, 4.
Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice.
the Entrance *is fair,*
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſable to vertue;
follow whether vertue leadeth

Vita hæc, eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Litteræ *Pythagoricæ* Y.
ſiniſtro tramite
latum 1.
dextro anguſtum, 2.
ille *Vitii* 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis* 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare.
Siniſtram linque,
Vitium averſare:
ſpecioſus *Aditus*,
ſed turpis
& præceps *Exitus*. 7.
Dextera ingredere,
utut Spinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
ſequere quò via ducit virtus
through

through narrow places
to ſtately places,
to the Tower of honour, 9.
Keep the middle
and ſtreight path,
and thou ſhalt go very ſafe.
Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.
Bridle in 12.
the wild Horſe, 11.
of Affection,
leſt thou fall down headlong.
See thou doſt not go amiſs
on the left-hand, 13.
in an aſs-like ſluggiſhneſs, 14.
but go onwards conſtantly,
perſevere to the end,
and thou ſhalt by crown'd. 15.

per *anguſta*,
ad *auguſta*,
ad *arcem honoris*, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum *tramitem*;
tutiſſimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.
Affectûs,
equum ferocem, 11.
compeſce freno, 12.
ne preceps fias.
Cave deficias
ad ſiniſtram, 13.
ſegnitie aſininâ, 14.
ſed progredere conſtanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis.

Prudence. CX. *Prudentia.*

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
omnia circumſpectat

as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh,
or thinketh nothing in vain:
She looks backward, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.
to things paſt;
and ſeeth before her, 5.
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7
things to come,
or the end; 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth,
what ſhe hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She propoſeth an
Honeſt, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a pleaſant end
to her Actions.
Having foreſeen the end,
ſhe looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the end;
but ſuch as are certain
and eaſie, and fewer rather
than more, leſt any thing
ſhould hinder.
She watcheth opportunity, 9.
which having a
bushy forehead, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover, having
wings, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,
and catcheth it.
She goeth on her way wa-
rily, for fear ſhe ſhould
ſtumble or go amiſs.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
nihilque agit,
loquitur. aut cogitat
incaſſum.
Reſpicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
& *proſpicit*, 5.
ad *Præterita*;
tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
Futura ſeu *Finem*: 6.
atq; ita perſpicit,
quid egerit,
& quid agendum reſtet.
Actionibus ſuis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honeſtum, *Utilem*,
ſimulque ſi fieri poteſt,
Jucundum.
Fine proſpecto,
diſpicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem;
ſed certa & facilia,
pauciora potiùs
quàm plura:
ne quid impediat.
Occaſioni, 9.
(quæ,
Fronte Capillata, 10.
ſed Vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc *alata*, 12.
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.
In viâ pergit cautè (provide) ne impingat
aut aberret.

Diligence. CXI. *Sedulitas.*

Diligence, 1. *loveth labours,*
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together
as ſhe doth, for her ſelf,
ſtore *of all things.* 3.
She doth not always ſleep,
or make holy days,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Graſhopper 5. *do;*
whom Want 6.
at the laſt overtaketh.
She purſueth what things
ſhe hath undertaken chearfully,
even to the end;
ſhe putteth nothing off till the
morrow, nor doth ſhe ſing
the Crows *ſong,* 7.
which ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam,*
ſemper eſt in *opere,*
ut *Formica,* 2.

& comportat ſibi,
ut illa,
omnium rerum *Copiam.* 3.
Non dormit ſemper,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus* 4.
& *Cicada;* 5.
quos tandem
premit *Inopia* 6.
Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem uſque;
nihil procraſtinat, nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi,* 7.
qui ingeminat

Cr

Cras, Cras.

After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
ſhe reſteth her ſelf;
but being refreſhed with Reſt,
that ſhe may not uſe her ſelf
to Idleneſs, *ſhe falleth again*
to her buſineſs.

A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers flowers 9.
into their Hive. 10.

Cras, Cras.

Poſt *labores exantlatos,*
& laſſata,
quieſcit:

Sed *quiete* recreata,
ne adſueſcat *Otio,*
redit ad *Negotia.*

Diligens *Diſcipulus,*
ſimilis eſt *apibus,* 8.
qui ex variis *Floribus,* 9.
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare,* 10. ſuum.

Temperance. CXII. *Temperantia.*

Temperance, 1.
preſcribeth a mean
to meat *and* drink, 2.
and reſtraineth the deſire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1,
modum præſcribit
Cibo & *Potui,* 2,
& continet *cupidinem,*
ceu Freno, 3.

and ſo moderateth all things, leſt any thing too much be done.

Revellers *are made* drunk, 4.
they ſtumble, 5.
they ſpue, 6.
and brabble. 7.

From drunkenneſs *proceedeth* laſciviouſneſs; *from this* a lewd life *amongſt* Whoremaſters, 8. *and* Whores, 9.
in kiſſing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

& ſic omnia moderatur, ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones) *inebriantur*, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& *rixantur*. 7.

E *Crapula* oritur *Laſcivia*; ex hâc,
Vita Libidinoſa inter *Fornicatores* 8. & *Scorta*, 9.
Oſculando (baſiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*. 10.

Fortitude. CXIII. *Fortitudo.*

Fortitude 1.
is undaunted in adverſity,

Fortitudo 1.
impavida eſt inadverſis,

and

and bold as a Lion; 2.
but not haughty in prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar 3.
Constancy;
and being the same in all
things, ready to undergo
both estates *with*
an even mind.
She receiveth the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions,
the Enemies of quietness,
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

ut *Leo*, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa suo *Columini* 3.
Constantia;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad utramq; *fortunam*
æquo animo ferendam.
Clypeo 4. *Tolerantiæ*
excipit ictûs
Infortunii:
& *Gladio* 5.
Virtutis,
propellit hostes,
Euthymiæ,
Affectus.

Patience. CXIV. *Patientia.*

Patience 1.
endureth Calamities 2.

Patientia 1.
tolerat *Calamitates* 2.

and Wrongs, 3. *meekly*
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods *Fatherly* chaſtiſement. 5.
In the mean while ſhe leaneth upon the Anchor of hope, 6.
(*as a* Ship, 7.
toſſed by waves in the Sea)
ſhe prayeth to God 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the Sun, 10.
after cloudy weather 9.
ſuffering evils,
and hoping better things.
On the contrary,
the impatient perſon, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth againſt himſelf, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the laſt he deſpaireth, and becometh his own murtherer; 14. *being full of rage, he deſireth to revenge wrongs.*

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.
Interim innititur
Spei anchoræ, 6.

(ut *Navis* 7.
mari fluctuans)
Deo ſupplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& expectat, poſt *Nubila* 9.
Phœbum; 10.
ferens mala,
ſperans meliora.
Contra,
Impatiens 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in ſeipſum debacchatur, 12.
obmurmurat, 13. ut *Canis*,
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem deſperat,
& fit *Autochir.*: 14.
Injurias vindicare cupit furibundus.

Huma-

Humanity. CXV. *Humanitas.*

Men *are made for one anothers* good; *therefore let them be* kind.

Be thou ſweet and lovely in thy countenance; 1. *gentle and civil in thy* behaviour *and* manners. 2. *affable and true-ſpoken with* thy mouth: *affectionate and* candid *in thy* heart. 4.

So love,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;
and there will be a mutual friendſhip, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
hearty, gentle, and wiſhing well on both parts.

Froward Men are hateful, teaſty, unpleaſant,

Homines facti ſunt ad mutua *commoda*; ergò ſint *humani.*

Sis ſuavis,
& amabilis *Vultu*: 1.
comis & urbanus,
Geſtu ac *Moribus*: 2.
affabilis & verax;
Ore: 3.
candens & *candidus*
Corde. 4.

Sic ama,
ſic amaberis;
& fiet
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
concors, manſueta,
& utrinque benevola.

Moroſi homines, ſunt odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

Contentious, angry, 7.
Cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(*rather Wolves and Lyons, than Men*)
and such as fall out among themselves, hereupon they fight in a Duel 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others, pineth away her self.

contentiosi, *iracundi*, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes, hinc confligunt *Duello*. 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis malè cupiendo, seipsam conficit.

Justice. CXVI. *Justitia.*

Justice 1.
is painted, sitting on a square stone; 2.
for she ought to be immovable;
with hoodwinked eyes, 3.
that she may not respect persons;
stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia 1.
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide quadrato*: 2.
nam debet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to

to be reſerved for the other party ;
Holding in her right hand a ſword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to puniſh and reſtrain evil men ;
Beſides,
a pair of ballances, 7.
in the right ſcale 8.
whereof Deſerts,
and in the left 9.
rewards *being put,*
are made even one with another ; and ſo good men are incited to vertue, as it were with Spurs, 10.
In Bargains, 11.
let men deal candidly ;
let them ſtand to their Covenants *and* Promiſes ;
let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent, 12.
be reſtored ;
let no man be pillaged,
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own : theſe are the precepts of Juſtice
Such things as theſe are forbidden in Gods 5 & 7 Commandment,
and deſervedly puniſh'd on the Gallows *and the* Wheel. 14

reſervandam alteri parti ;
Dextera tenens *Gladium*, 5.
& *Frænum*, 6.
ad puniendum
& coërcendum malos ;
Prætèrea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus *dextræ Lanci* 8.

Merita *Siniſtræ*, 9.
Præmia impoſita,
ſibi invicem
exæquantur,
atque ita boni
ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus*, 10. incitantur.
In *Contractibus*, 11.
candidè agatur :
Pactis & *Promiſſis* ſtetur ;
Depoſitum, *Mutuum*,
reddantur ;
nemo *expiletur*, 12.
aut lædatur ; 13.
ſuum cuique tribuatur :
hæc ſunt præcepta
Juſtitiæ.

Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *ſeptimo Dei Præcepto*, & meritò
Cruce ac *Rota* 14.
puniuntur.

Liberality. CXVII. *Liberalitas.*

Liberality 1.
keepeth a mean about riches,
which ſhe honeſtly ſeeketh,
that ſhe may have ſomewhat
to beſtow on them that want, 2
She cloatheth, 3.
nouriſheth, 4.
and enricheth 5.
theſe with a chearful counte-
nance 6.
and a winged hand. 7.
She ſubmitteth her wealth 8.
to her ſelf, not her ſelf to it,
as the covetous man 9. *doth,*
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the owner,
but the keeper *of his goods,*
and being unſatiable,
always ſcrapeth together 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas 1.
modum ſervat
circa *Divitias,*
quas honeſtè quærit,
ut habeat quod largiatur
Egenis; 2.
Hos *veſtit,* 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alata.* 7.
Opes 8. ſibi ſubjicit;
non ſe illis,
ut *Avarus* 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum ſuorum
non *Poſſeſſor eſt*
ſed *Cuſtos,* & inſatiabilis
ſemper *corradit* 10.
Unguibus ſuis.

More

Moreover, he ſpareth and keepeth,
Hoarding *up*, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal 12.
badly ſpendeth things well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſemper habeat.
At *Prodigus* 12.
malè diſperdit
benè parta
ac tandem egit.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man and Wife. *Societas conjugalis.*

Marriage
was appointed by God in Paradiſe, for mutual help, *and the* propagation *of man-kind.*
A young man (a ſingle-man) *being to be married, ſhould be furniſhed*

Matrimonium
â Deo eſt inſtitutum
in Paradiſo, ad *mutuum adjutorium*, & *Propagationem* generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (*Cœlebs*)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

either

either with wealth,
or a Trade *and* Science,
which may ſerve for getting a living;
that he may be able to maintain a Family.

Then he chooſeth himſelf a Maid that is marriageable, *(or a* Widow*)*
whom he loveth; *where nevertheleſs a greater regard is to be had of* Vertue *and* Honeſty,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not betroth her to himſelf cloſely, but intreateth for her as a Woer,
firſt to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, *by ſuch* as help to make the match 3

When ſhe is eſpous'd to him, he becometh the Bride-groom 4. *and ſhe the* Bride 5
and the contract *is made, and an* Inſtrument of Dowry 6. *is written.*

At the laſt
the Wedding *is made, where they are joyned together by the* Prieſt, 7.
giving their Hands 8.
one to another,
and Wedding-rings; 9.
then they feaſt with the Witneſſes that are invited.

After this they are called Husband *and* Wife;
when ſhe is dead, he becometh a Widdower.

aut *Opibus*,
aut *Arte* & *Scientia*,
quæ ſit de pane lucrendo;
ut poſſit ſuſtentare *Familiam*.

Deinde eligit ſibi *Virginem nubilem*,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi tamen major ratio habenda *Virtutis* & *Honeſtatis*,

quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.

Poſthæc, non clam deſpondet ſibi eam,
ſed ambit,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem* 1.
& *Matrem* 2.
vel apud *Tutores* & *Cognatos*,
per *Pronubos*. 3.

Eâ ſibi diſponſâ,
fit *Sponſus*, 4.
& ipſa, *Sponſa*, 5.
fiuntque *Sponſalia*,
& ſcribitur *Inſtrumentum dotale*, 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis ultrò citróq;
Manibus; 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus*; 9.
tum epulantur
cum invitatis teſtibus.

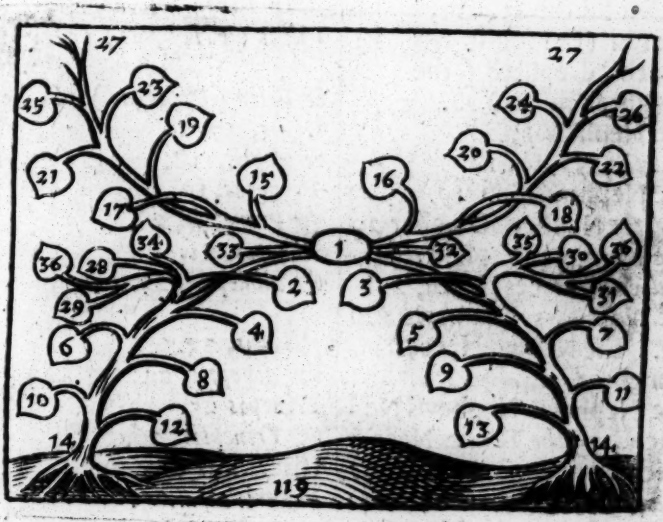
Abhinc dicuntur *Maritus* & *Uxor*;
hâc mortuâ ille fit *Viduus*.

T

CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity.

Arbor consanguinitatis.



In Consanguinity *there touch a* Man 1.
in Lineal Ascent, the Father (the Father-in-law) 2.
and the Mother (the Mother-in law) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.
and the great Grandmother, 7. the great great Grandfather, 8. the great great Grandmother, 9. the great great Grandfathers Father, 10. the great great Grandmothers mother, 11.

Hominem 1.
Consanguinitate attingunt in *Linea Ascendenti*,
Pater (*Vitricus*) 2.
& *Mater* (*Noverca*) 3.
Avus, 4.
& *Avia*, 5.
Proavus 6.
& *Proavia*, 7.
Abavus 8.
& *Abavia*, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& *Atavia*, 11.

the great great Grandfathers Grandfather, 12. the great great Grandmothers Grandmother. 13.

Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors, 14...14.

In a Lineal deſcent, the ſon (the ſon-in-law) 15 *and* the daughter (the daughter-in-law) 16. the Nephew 17. *and the* Neece, 18. the Nephews Son 19. *and the* Nephews Daugher 20 the Nephews Nephew, 21. *and* the Neeces Neece, 22. *the* Nephews Nephews Son 23. the Neeces Neeces Daughter, 24. the Nephews Nephews Nephew, 25. *the* Neeces Neeces Neece, 26. *Thoſe beyond theſe are called* Poſterity. 27....27.

In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Fathers ſide 28. *and* the Aunt by the Fathers ſide, 29. the Uncle by the Mothers ſide, 30. *and* the Aunt by the Mothers ſide, 31. the Brother *and* the Siſter, 33. the Brothers Son, 34. *the* Siſters Son, 35. *and the* Couſin by the Brother and Siſter. 36.

Tritavus, 12.

& *Tritavia*; 13.

Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*, 14...14.

In *Linea deſcendenti*, *Filius* (*Privignus*) 15.

& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
Nepos, 17.
& *Neptis*, 18.
Pronepos, 19.
& Proneptis, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& Abneptis, 22.

Atnepos, 23.
& Atneptis, 24.
Trinepos 25.
& Trineptis, 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*. 27....27.

In *Linea Collaterali*

ſunt *Patruus*, 28.
& *Amita*, 29.
Avunculus 30.
& Matertera, 31.
Frater, 32.
& Soror, 33.
Patruelis, 34.
Sobrinus, 35.
& Amitinus. 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.

Married Perſons,
(by the bleſſing of God)
have Iſſue,
and become Parents.

The Father 1. *begetteth,*
and the Mother 2. *beareth*
Sons 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)

The Infant 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is ſuckled by the Mother
with her Breaſts, 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.
Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-ſtool, 10.

Conjuges, ſuſcipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fruntur *Parentes.*

Pater 1. generat,
& *Mater* 2. parit
Filios 3. & *Filias.* 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.*)
Infans 5.

involvitur *Faſciis,* 6.
reponitur in *Cunas* 7.
à matre lactatur
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Papis.* 9.
Deinde incedere
diſcit *Serperaſto,* 10.

playeth

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to ſpeak.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accuſtomed to Piety, 12.
and Labour, 13.
and is chaſtiſed, 14.
if it be not dutiful.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.*
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains. 15.

ludit *Crepundiis,* 11.
& fari incipit.
Creſcente ætate,
Pietati 12.
& Labori, 13. adſuefit,
& caſtigatur 14.
ſi non ſit morigerus.
Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum *&* Officium.
Pater ſuſtentat Liberos, *laborando.* 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Maſters and Servants.

Societas herilis.

The Maſter (the good-man of the Houſe) 1.
hath Men-ſervants, 2.

Herus,
(Pater-familias) 1.
habet *Famulos (Servos)* 2.

the

the Miſtreſs (the good-wife of the houſe) 3.
Maidens. 4.

They appoint theſe their Work, 6.
and divide them their tasks 5
which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & loſs; for which their Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*

A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave,
over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.

At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.

Hera (Mater-familias) 3.

Ancillas. 4.
Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& diſtribuunt
Laborum penſa, 5.
quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda ſine murmure & diſpendio; pro quo præbetur ipſis, *Merces & Alimonia.*
Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem vitæ & necis Domino poteſtas fuit.

Hodiè ſerviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

A City. CXXII. *Urbs.*

Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus*, 1.

or a Town, *or a* City. 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall 3.
a Trench, 4.
Bulwarks 5.
and Palliſadoes. 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place; 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.
In the Walls are Fortreſſes 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.
are upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.
through the Gate, 13.
over the Bridge. 14.
The Gate *hath a* Percullis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,
as alſo Barrs. 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houſes, 20.
and alſo Burying-places. 21.

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*. 2.
Iſtud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*muro*) 3. *Vallo*, 4.
Aggeribus 5.
& Vallis. 6.
Intra muros eſt *Pomœrium*; 7.
extrà, *Foſſa*. 8.
In mœnibus ſunt *Propugnacula* 9.
& *Turres*; 10.
Specula 11.
extant in editioribus locis.
In Urbem ingreſſus fit, ex *Suburbio*. 12.
per *Portam*, 13.
ſuper *Pontem*. 14.
Porta habet *Cataractas*, 15.
Pontem verſatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clauſtra, & *Repagula*, ut & *Vectes*. 18.
In Suburbiis ſunt *Horti*, 19.
& *Saburbana*, 20.
ut & *Cœmeteria*. 21.

The

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City.

Interiora Urbis.

Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones;
Market-places, 2.
(in ſome places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes 4.

The publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange. 8.

About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11.

Intra urbem ſunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
lapidibus ſtratæ:
Fora, 2.
(alicubi
cum *Porticibus*) 3.
& *Angiportis*. 4.

Publica ædificia ſunt
in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ. 8.

Circa Mœnia, & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria, *Popinæ*,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.

the Play-house, 12.
and the Spittle. 13.
In the by-places are houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.
In the chief Steeple is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens *dwelling.* 17.
In the streets are Wells. 18
The River 19. *or* Beck *runneth about the City, serveth to wash away the* filth.
The Tower 20. *standeth in the highest part of the City.*

Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium. 13.
In recessibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Custodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ est *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum.* 17.
In Plateis sunt *Putei.* 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*, Urbem interfluens, inservit *sordibus* eluendis.
Arx 20. exstat in summo Urbis.

Judgment. CXXIV. *Judicium.*

The best Law is, a quiet agreement, *made either by themselves,*

Optimum Jus est placida *conventio*, facta, vel ab ipsis,

betwixt

betwixt whom the ſute is,
or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they iudg'd
in the Market-place ;
at this day in the Moot-ha[11],)
in which the Judge 2.
ſitteth with his Aſſeſſors,
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.

The Plantiff 5.
accuſeth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth witneſſes 7.
againſt him.

The Defendant *excuſeth*
himſelf by a Counſellor, 8
whom the Plantiffs
Counſellor 9. *contradicts.*

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty
to a puniſhment, *or a* Fine,
or torment.

inter quos Lis eſt,
vel ab *Arbitro.*

Hæc ſi non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui præſidet *Judex* [Prætor] 2
cum *Aſſeſſoribus*, 3.
Dicographus, 4.
Voto calamo excipit.

Actor 5.
accuſat *Reum*, 6.
& producit *Teſtes*, 7.
contra illum.

Reus excuſat ſe
per *Advocatum*, 8.
cui contradicit
Actoris *Procurator*. 9.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
abſolvens *inſontem*,
& damnans *ſontem*
ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mulctam*,
vel ad *Supplicium.*

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia malefactorum.

Malefactors 1.
are brought from the Priſon, 3.
where they are wont to be tortured by Sergeants, 2.
or dragg'd with a horſe 15.
to place of Execution.
Theeves 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows. 5.
Whore-maſters
are beheaded; 7.
Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or faſtned upon a ſtake. 9.

Malefici 1.
per *Lictores*, 2.
è *Carcere* 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur*, 15.
ad locum *Supplicii*.
Fures 4.
in *Patibulo* 5.
ſuſpenduntur
à *Carnifice*; 6.
Mœchi
decollantur.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *crurifragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur. 9.

Witches

Witches *are burnt in* a great Fire. 10.
Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12.
or are burnt with Pincers. 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are ſet on the Pillory, 16.
are ſtrapado'd, 17.
are ſet upon a Wooden-horſe, 18.
have their ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are baniſhed,
are condemned to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Impriſonment.
Traytors *are pulled in pieces with four* Horſes.

Striges (Lamiæ) ſuper *Rogum* 10. cremantur.
Quidam antequam ſupplicio afficiantur
elinguantur, 11.
aut ſuper *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14. uruntur.
Vitâ Donati,
Numellis conſtringuntur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponuntur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *triremes*,
vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Perduelles
quadrigis diſſerpuntur.

John Gretton

Merchandizing. CXXVI. *Mercatura.*

Wares *brought from other places, are either* exchanged in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold for Mony, 3.
being either measured with an Eln, 4.
or weighed in a a pair of ballances. 5.
Shop keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would also be called Merchants. 9.
The Seller *braggeth of a thing that is to be sold,*

Merces
aliunde allatæ
in *domo commerciorum* 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimoniorum*, 2.
& venduntur
pro *pecunia* (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulna, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Libra, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores. 9.
Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem

and

and ſetteth the rate of it, and how much it may be ſold for.

The Buyer 10. *cheapneth, and offereth the price.*

If any one bid againſt him, 11. *the thing is delivered to him that promiſeth the moſt.*

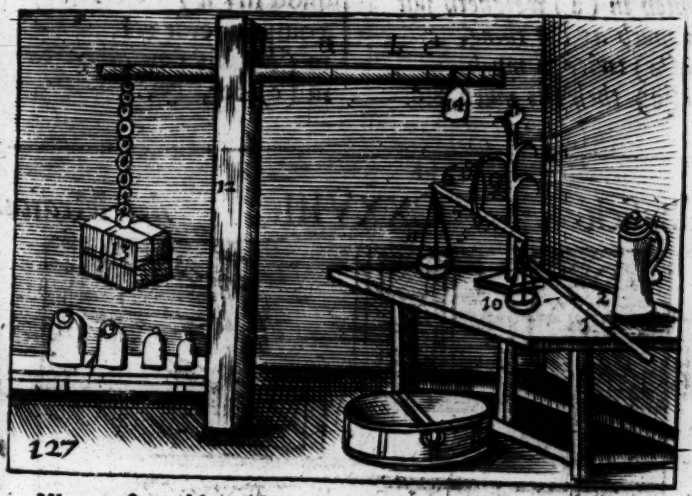
& indicat pretium, quanti liceat.

Emptor, 10. licitatur, & pretium offert.

Si quis *contralicetur*, 11. ei res addicitur, qui plurimum pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Meaſures and Weights. *Menſuræ & Pondera.*



We meaſure things that hang together, with an Eln 1. *liquid things with a* Gallon, 2. *and dry things by a* two-buſhel meaſure. 3.

We try the heavineſs of things by Weights 4. *and* Ballances. 5.

In this is firſt

Res continuas, metimur *Ulna*, 1. liquidas *Congio*, 2. aridas, *Medimno*. 3.

Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus* 4. & *Libra* (bilance) 5.

In hâc primò eſt

the

the Beam; 6.
in the midſt whereof is
a little Axle-tree 7. above,
the cheeks and the hole, 8.
in which the Needle 9.
moveth it ſelf to and fro:
on both ſides are the
Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords. 11.
The Braſiers ballance 12.
weigheth things by hanging
them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight 14.
oppoſite to them,
which in (a) weigheth juſt
as much as the thing,
in (b) twice ſo much,
in (c) thrice ſo much, &c.

Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7. ſuperiùs
Trutina & agina 8.
in quâ Examen 9.
ſeſe agitat:
utrinque
ſunt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculis. 11.
Statera 12.
ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
illas Unco, 13.
& Pondus 14.
ex oppoſito,
quod in (a)
æquiponderat rei,
in (b) bis tantum,
in (c) ter, &c.

Phyſick. CXXVIII. Ars Medica.

The Patient 1.
endeth for a Phyſician, 2.

Ægrotans 1.
accerſit Medicum 2.

who feeleth his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth a Receipt *in a* Bill 5.
That is made ready by the Apothecary 6.
in an Apothecaries-ſhop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is either
a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.
Diet *and* Prayer 16.
is the beſt Phyſick.
The Chirurgeon 18.
cureth Wounds 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaiſters, 19.

qui tangit ipſius *Arteriam*, 3
& inſpicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*. 5
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo* 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capſulis* 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10. adſervantur.
Eſtque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus 18.
curat *Vulnera* 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (*emplaſtris*) 19.

A Burial. CXXIX. *Sepultura.*

Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Aſhes
put into an Urn. 1.
We encloſe
our dead Folks,
in a Coffin 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and ſee they be carried out in
a Funeral pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid in
the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with a
Grave-ſtone 7.
and is adorned with
Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs. 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in *Urna* 1. recondebantur.
Nos iucludimus
noſtros *demortuos,*
Loculo (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro,* 3.
& efferri curamus
Pompa funebri
verſus *Cœmeterium,* 4.
ubi à *Veſpillonibus* 5.
inferuntur *Sepulchro,* 6.
& humantur;

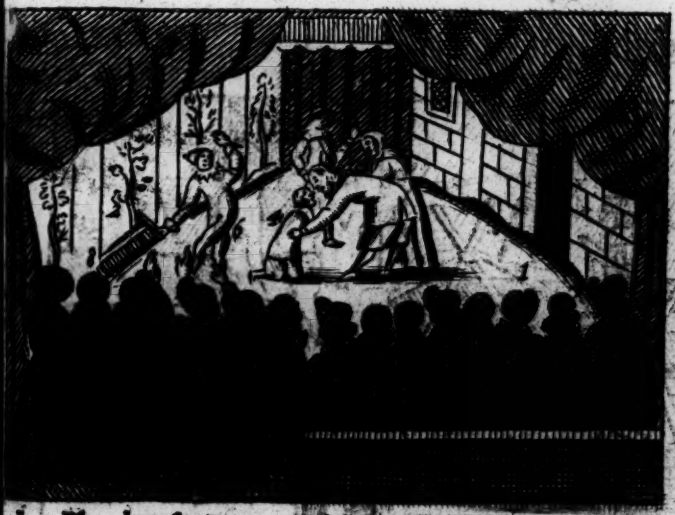
hoc *Cippo,* 7.
tegitur,

& *Monumentis,* 8.
ac *Epitaphiis* 9. ornatur.

As the Corps go along,
Psalms are sung,
nd the Bells *are rung.* 10.

Funere prodeunte,
cantantur *Hymni*,
& *Campanæ* 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-Play. CXXX. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-house 1.
which is trimmed with
angings, 2.
nd covered with Curtains 3.)
Comedies
nd Tragedies *are acted,*
herein memorable things
re represented;
here, the History
the Prodigal Son, 4.
nd his Father, 5.
whom he is entertain'd,
ing return'd home.
The Players *act-*
ing in disguise;
Fool, 6. *maketh Jests.*

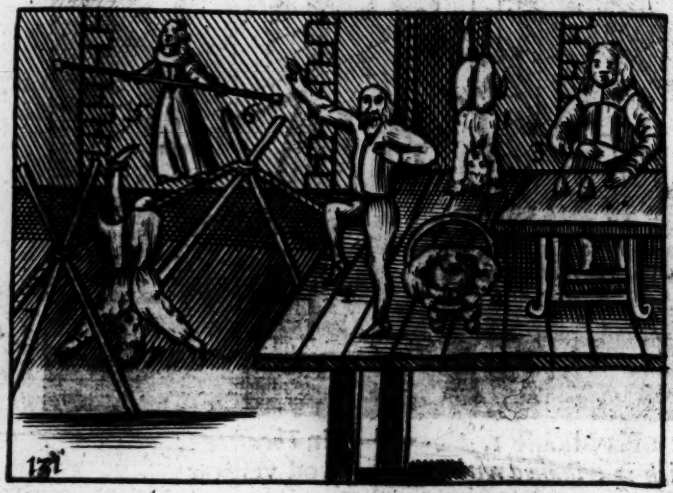
In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& *Sipariis* 3. tegitur,)
aguntur *Comœdiæ*,
vel *Tragœdiæ*,
quibus repræsentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hic, Historia
de *Filio prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre*, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (*Histriones*) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

The chief of the Spectators
sit in the Gallery, 7.
the common sort stand
on the ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing please them.

Spectatorum primarii,
sedent in *Orchestra*, 7.
Plebs stat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.

Sleights. CXXXI. *Præstigia.*



The Tumbler 1.
maketh several Shows,
by the nimbleness of his body,
walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping through
a Hoop, 2. *&c.*
Sometimes also
he danceth 4.
having on a Vizzard.
The Jugler 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purse.

Præstigiator 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. *&c.*
Interdum etiam
tripudiat 4.
larvatus.
Agyrta 3.
Præstigias facit,
è marsupio.

The Rope-dancer 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a poiſe 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himſelf by
the Hand *or* Foot, 7. *&c.*

Funambulus 5.
graditur & ſaltat
ſuper *funem*,
tenens manu
Halterem, 6.
aut ſuſpendit ſe
manu vel *pede*, 7. *&c.*

The Fencing-School: CXXXII. *Paleſtra.*

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with ſwords 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.
or Rapiers 5.
having Balls at the point,
(*leſt they wound one another*
mortally)
or with two-edged ſwords
and a Dagger 6. *together*.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello
in *Paleſtra*, decertantes
vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Haſtilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
vel *Enſibus*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter lædant,

vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione*, 6. ſimul.

Wreſt-

Wreſtlers 7.
(*among the* Romans
in times paſt were naked,
and anointed with Oyl.)
take hold of one another
and ſtrive whether
can throw the other,
eſpecially by trippin g
up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9.
fought with their Fiſts
in a ridiculous ſtrife, to wit,
with their eyes covered.

Luctatores 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt ſe invicem
& annituntur,
uter alterum
proſternere poſſit,
præprimis *ſupplantando.* 8.

Andabatæ 9.
pugnabant pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum, obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Pilæ.*

In a Tennis-Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
and ſendeth it back
with a Racket; 3.

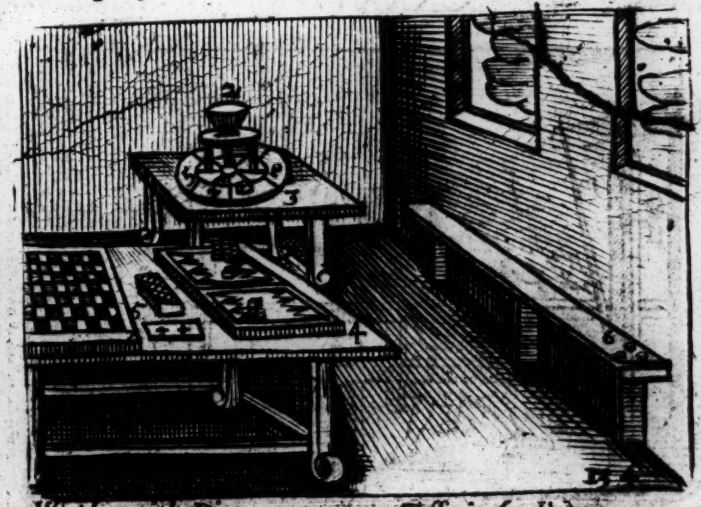
In *Sphariſterio*; 1.
luditur *Pilæ*, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo: 3.

and

and that is the ſport of Noble Men, to ſtir their Body.
A Wind-ball 4.
being filled with Air, by means of a Ventil, *is toſſed to and fro with the* Fiſt 5. *in the open air.*

idque eſt Luſus Nobilium ad commotionem corporis.
Follis (pila magna) 4. aere diſtenta ope *Epiſtomii*, ſub dio
Pugno 5. reverberatur.

Dice-play. CXXXIV. *Ludus Aleæ.*



We play with Dice, 1. *either they that throw the moſt* take up all; *or we throw them through a* Caſting-Box 2. *upon a* Board 3. *marked with Figures*; *and this is* Dice-players *game at* caſting Lots.
Men play by Luck *and* Skill *at* Tables *in a* pair of Tables, 4. *and at* Cards 5.

Teſſeris (talis) 1. ludimus vel *Pliſtobolindam*; vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum* 2. in *Tabellam* 3. numeris notatam, idque eſt Ludus *Sortilegii Aleatorum.*
Sorte & Arte ludicur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio*, 4. & *Chartis luſoriis.* 5.

We play at Cheſſe
on a Cheſſe-board, 6.
where only art beareth the ſway.
The moſt ingenious Game,
is the Game at Cheſſe, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battel.

Abaculis
ludimus in *Abaco*, 6.
ubi ſola ars regnat.

Ingenioſſimus ludus eſt,
L. *Latrunculorum*, 7.
quo veluti duo exercitus prælio confligunt.

Races. CXXXV. *Curſus Certamina.*

Boys exerciſe themſelves
in running either upon the Ice 1.
in Scrick-ſhooes, 2.
where they are carried
alſo upon Sleds; 3.
or in the open Field,
making a Line 4.
which he that deſireth to win,
ought to touch,
but not to run beyond it.
Heretofore Runners 5.

Pueri exercent ſe curſu,
ſive ſuper *Glaciem* 1.
Diabatris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis 3.
ſive in campo
deſignantes *Lineam* 4.
quam qui vincere cupit,
adtingere, at non ultrà
procurrere, debet.
Olim decurrebant *Curſo-*
res 5.

ran

ran betwixt Railes 6.
to the Gole 7.
and he that touched it firſt,
received the prize 8.
from him that gave
the prize. 9.
At this day Tilting
(*or the quintain*) *is uſed;*
where a Hoop 11.
is ſtruck at with
a Truncheon, 10.
inſtead of Horſe-races,
which are grown out of uſe.

inter *Cancellos* 6.
ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*
(*præmium*) 8.
à *Brabeuta*. 9.
Hodie habentur *Haſtiludia*,
(ubi *Lancea* 10.
petitur *Circulus* 11.)
loco *Equiriorum*
quæ in deſuetudinem
abierunt.

Boys Sport. CXXXVI. *Ludi Pueriles.*

Boyes *uſe to play*
either with Bowling-ſtones 1.
or throwing a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins; 3.
or ſtriking a Ball
through a Ring 5.
with a Bandy; 4.

Pueri ludere ſolent,
vel *globis fictilibus*; 1.
vel jactantes *Globum* 2.
ad *Conas*; 3.
vel *Spærulam*
Clava 4.
mittentes per *Annulum*; 5.

or ſcourging a Top 6.
with a Whip ; 7.
or ſhooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow ; 9.
or going upon Stilts ; 10.
or toſſing, and ſwinging themſelves upon a Merry-totter. 11.

vel *Turbinem* 6.
Flagello 7. verſantes ;
vel *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu* 9. jaculantes ;
vel *Grallis* 10. incedentes ;
vel ſuper *Petaurum* 11.
ſe agitantes & oſcillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and the Region. *Regnum & Regio.*

Many Cities *and* Villages *make a* Region *and a* Kingdom.

The King *or* Prince *reſideth in* the chief City ; 1. *the* Noblemen, Lords, *and* Earls, *dwell in the* Caſtles 2. *that lie round about it* ; *the* Country-people

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionum* & *Regnum*.

Rex aut *Princeps* ſedet in *Metropoli* ; 1. *Nobiles, Barones*, & *Comites*, habitant in circumjacentibus *Arcibus* ; 2. *Ruſtici*

dwell in Villages. 3.
He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and High-Roads, 5.
where Portage and Tollage
is exacted of them
that Sail or Travel.

in *Pagis* 3.
Juxta *Flumina navigabilia* 4. & *Vias Regias*, 5.
habet ſua *Telonia*,
ubi à navigantibus
& iter facientibus,
Portorium
& *Vectigal* exigitur.

Regal Majeſty. CXXXVIII. *Regia Majeſtas.*

The King 1.
ſitteth on his Throne 2.
in Kingly State,
with a ſtately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem 4.
holding a Scepter 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.
The chief among theſe,
is the Chancellor 6.
with the Counſellors

Rex, 1.
in ſplendore regio,
ſedet in ſuo *Solio*, 2.
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate* 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum 5.
ſtipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum*.
Inter hos primarii ſunt,
Cancellarius 6.
cum *Conſiliariis*

and Secretaries,
the Lord-Marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Mast. of the Horse. 13.
There are subordinate
to these,
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He solemnly giveth Audience to the Ambassadors *of*
Foreign Princes 18.
He sendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions *ever and*
anon by the Posts. 19.
The Fool 20.
causeth laughter
by his toysom actions.

& *Secretariis,*
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magister, 8.
Procillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli-Magister.* 13.

His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis,*
& *Cursoribus,* 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*
Legatis Exterorum 18.
præbet solemniter.

Aliorsum ablegat
Vacarios suos
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quæstores,
& *Legatos,*
quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios.* 19.

Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.

The Soldier. CXXXIX. *Miles.*

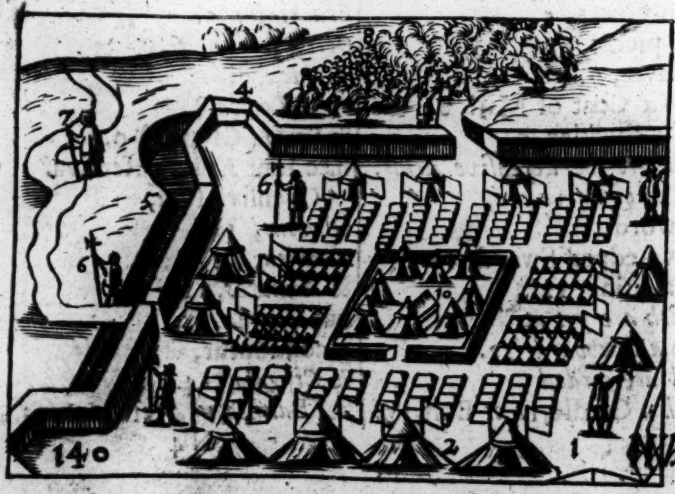
If we be to make War,
Soldiers *are listed.* 1.
Their Arms *are,*
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Creſt*) and the* Armour,
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breſt-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
theſe are the defenſive Arms.
The offenſive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up
into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded
with a Girdle, 14. *or* Belt, 15.

Si bellandum eſt,
ſcribuntur *Milites* 1.
Horum *Arma* ſunt,
Galea (Caſſis) 2.
(quæ ornatur *Criſta*)
Armatura,
cujus partes, *Torquis ferreus,* 3
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica* 8.
& *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9.
hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
Offenſiva ſunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces,* 12.
qui *Vagina,* 13.
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo,* 14.
vel *Baltheo,* 15. accinguntur;

(*a* Scarf, 16.
ſerveth for ornament)
a two-hand-ſword, 17.
and a Dagger. 18.
In theſe is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. *and the* Edge 24
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.
in which is the Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.
a Club, 29.
and a Whirlebat. 30.
They fight at a diſtance
with Muskets, 31.
and Piſtols, 32.
which are charg'd with bullets 33. *out of a* bullet-bag, 34
and with Gun-powder *out of a Bandalier*, 35.

(*Faſcia militaris* 16.
inſervît ornatui)
Romphæa 17.
& *Pugio* 18.
In his eſt *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuſpidatum 22.
in medio
Dorſum, 23. & *Acies*. 24.
Reliqua arma ſunt
Haſta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
in quibus *Haſtile* 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.
Clava, 29.
& *Cæſtus*. 30
Eminùs pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis) 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32.
quæ onerantur *Globis* 33.
è *Theca bombardica* 34.
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*. 35.

The Camps. CXL. *Caſtra.*



When a Deſign *is undertaken, the* Camp 1.
is pitched,
and the Tents *of* Canvas 2.
or Straw, 3.
are faſtned with ſtakes ;
and they entrench them about,
for ſecurities ſake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches ; 5.
Sentinels 6.
are alſo ſet ;
and Scouts 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings out 8.
are made for Forage
and plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the Ememy 9. *in skirmiſhing.*
The Lord Generals Pavilion 10.
is in the midſt of the Camp.

Expeditione ſuſceptâ,
Caſtra 1.
locantur,
& *Tentoria paxillis* figuntur,
è *Linteis* 2.
vel *Stramentis* ; 3.
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus 4.
& *Foſſis* ; 5.
conſtituuntur etiam
Excubiæ 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores. 7.
Pabulationis
& Prædæ cauſâ, fiunt
Excurſiones, 8.
ubi ſæpius cum *Hoſtibus* 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium ſummi Imperatoris, 10.
eſt in medio Caſtrorum.

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight. *Acies & Prælium.*

When the Battel
is to be fought,
the Army *is set in order,*
and divided into the Front 1.
the Rere 2.
and the Wings. 3.
The Foot 4.
are intermixed with the
Horse. 5.
That is divided into
Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers *are,*
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse 9
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinance 14. *are shot off.*
Afterwards they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes *and* Swords.
They that are
overcome *are* slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away. 17.
They that are for the
reserve, 18.

Quando *pugna*
committenda est,
instruiter *Acies,*
& dividitur in *Frontem* 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas* (*Cornua*) 3.
Peditatus 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatui. 5.
Ille distinguitur,
in *Centurias,*
hic, in *Turmas.*
Ille in medio ferunt
Vexilla ; 6.
hæ, *Labara.* 7.
Eorum Præfecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus *Imperator.*
Tympanistæ 10.
& *Tympanotribæ* 11.
ut & *Tubicines* 12.
ad arma vocant,
& militem inflammant.

Primo conflictu,
exploduntur *Bombardæ* 13.
& *Tormenta,* 14.
Postea cominùs
pugnatur 15.
Hastis & Gladiis.
Victi,
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt* 17.
Succenturiati, 18.

come upon them out of their places where they lay in wait.

The Carriages *are* 19. *plundered.*

ſuperveniunt ex *inſidiis.*

Impedimenta 19. ſpoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLII. *Pugna Navalis.*

A Sea-fight *is terrible, when huge* Ships, *like* Caſtles, *run one upon another with their* Beaks, 1. *or ſhatter one another with their* Ordinance, 2. *and ſo being bored thorow, they drink in their own Deſtruction, and are* ſunk. 3.

Or when they are ſet on fire, and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium terribile eſt, quum ingentes *Naves* veluti *Arces*, concurrunt *Roſtris* 1. aut *Tormentis*, 2. ſe invicem quaſſant atq; ita perforatæ, perniciem ſuam, imbibunt & *ſubmerguntur.* 3.

Aut, quum igne corripiuntur,& vel ex incendio *pulveris tormentarii*, 4.

men

men are blown up into the Air, and are burnt in the midſt of the Waters, or elſe leaping into the Sea, are drowned.

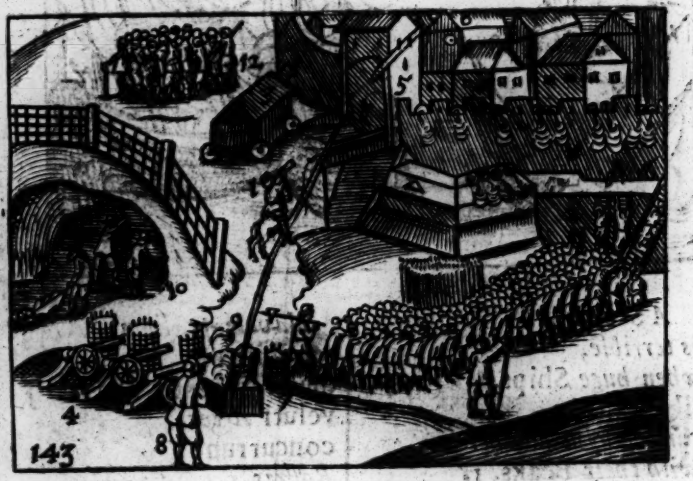
A Ship that flieth away 5. *is overtaken by thoſe that* purſue her, 6. *and is taken.*

homines in aërem ejiciuntur, vel in mediis aquis exuruntur, vel etiam in mare deſilientes ſuffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5. ab *inſequentibus* 6. intercipitur & capitur.

CXLIII.

The Beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City that is like to endure a Siege, *is firſt Summoned by a* Trumpeter, *and perſwaded to* Yield.

Which if it refuſe to do, it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers, and taken by Storm.

Urbs *obſidionem* paſſura primùm provocatur per *Tubicinem*, 1. & invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere ſi abnuat, oppugnatur ab obſidentibus & occupatur.

Either

Either by climbing over the Walls *with* Scaling-ladders 2.
or breaking them down with Battering-engins 3.
or demoliſhing them with great Guns; 4.
or breaking thorow the Gates with a Petarr; 5.
or caſting Granadoes 6.
out of Mortar-pieces 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
who lye behind Leagure-baskets; 9.
or overthrowing it with Mines *by* Pyoneers. 10.

They that are beſieged *defend themſelves from the* Walls, 11.
with Fire and Stones, &c.
or break out by force.

A City *that is taken by* Storm, *is plundered, deſtroyed, and ſometimes laid even with the ground.*

Vel muros per *Scalas* 2.
tranſcendendo,
aut *Arietibus* 3.
diruendo;
aut *Tormentis* 4.
demoliendo;
vel Portas *Exoſtra* 5.
dirumpendo;
vel *Globos tormentarios* 6.
è *Mortariis* (baliſtis) 7.
per *Baliſtarios* 8.
(qui poſt *Gerras* 9.
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando;
vel eam per *Foſſores* 10.
Cunicalis ſubvertendo.

Obſeſſi defendunt ſe
de *muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
aut *erumpunt*. 12.

Urbs
ui expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum ſolo æquatur.

Religion.

Religion. CXLIV. *Religio.*

Godlineſs, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God 4. *devoutly,*
the knowledge of God
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.
(*for the work commendeth*
the Work-maſter)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon his
Commandments contained
in the Decalogue; 5.
and treading reaſon under foot,
that Barking Dog, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith 7.
and aſſent to the
Word of God,
and calleth *upon him,* 8.
as a helper in adverſity.
Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ
Notitiâ Dei,
vel ex *Libro Naturæ,* 2.
(nam opus commendat
artificem)
vel ex *Libro Scripturæ,* 3.
colit Deum 4. humiliter,
recolit Mandata ejus
comprehenſa
Decalogo; 5.
& Rationem,
Canem oblatrantem, 6.
conculcans.
Fidem 7.
& *ad ſenſum* præbet
Verbo Dei, eumq; *invocat* 8.
ut Opitulatorem,
in adverſis.
Officia Divina

are

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.

Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9. (tum 10. in quo eſt *Penetrale* (Adycum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus, 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*. 16.

Deum eſſe, ſentiunt omnes homines; ſed non omnes rectè norunt Deum.

Hinc diverſæ *Religiones*, quarum primariæ IV. adhuc numerantur.

Gentiliſm. CXLV. *Gentiliſmus.*

The Gentiles feigned to themſelves near upon XIIM. Deities. *The chief of them were* Jupiter 1. Preſident, *and* petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XIIM. *Numina*.

Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. Cœli;

Neptune

Neptune, 2 *of the Sea*;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves, Merchants, and Eloquence*;
Vulcan (Mulciber) *of Fire and Smiths*,
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt, Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities: ſuch as were Venus 7. *the Goddeſs of loves and pleaſures, with her little Son* Cupid; 8. Minerva (Pallas) *with the nine* Muſes *of* Arts; Juno, *of Riches and Weddings*; Veſta, *of Chaſtity*; Ceres, *of Corn*; Diana, *of Hunting, and Fortune*; *and beſides theſe* Morbona, *and* Febris *her ſelf.*

The Epyptians, *inſtead of God, worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, and whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the Morning.*

The Philiſtines *offered to* Moloch, 9. *their Children to be burnt alive.*

The Indians 10. *even at this day worſhip the* Devil. 11.

Neptunus 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (*Mulciber*) Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum Præſides & *Deaſtri*;
& obſcæniſſimus, *Priapus.*

Habuerunt etiam, Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7. *Dea* Amorum, & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8. *Minerva* (*Pallas*) cum novem *Muſis*, Artium; *Juno*, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Chaſtitatis; *Ceres*, Frumentorum; *Diana* Venationum, & *Fortuna*; quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum, & quicquid manè Primum conſpicabantur.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho* (*Saturno*) 9. Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi 10. etiamnum venerantur *Cacodemona.* 11.

Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that believe: and he
(being called away from the Gentiles*) with his Poſterity,*
being marked with the Sacrament of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*

Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of ſtone; 5.
to his People

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei*,
remanſit apud *Patriarchas*,
qui vixerunt ante,
& poſt Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Abrahamo, 1.
Judæorum Conditori,
Patri Credentium,
Promiſſus eſt,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi *Meſſias*: & ipſe,
(avocatus à Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
Sacramento Circumciſionis 2.
notatus, ſingularem populum
& *Eccleſiam* Dei conſtituit.

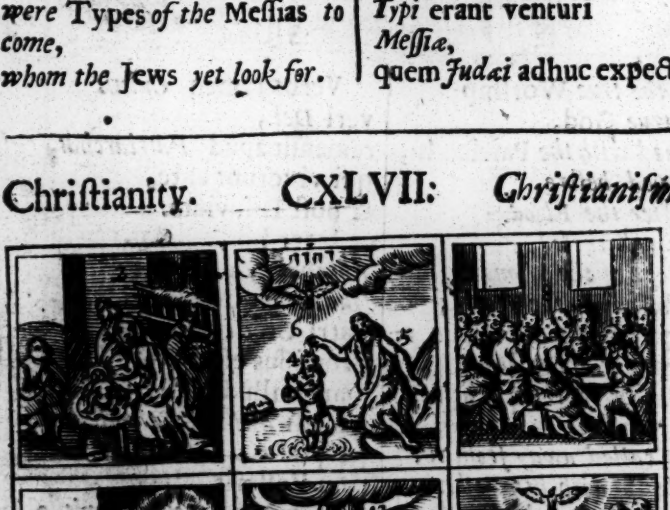
Huic Populo
poſtea DEUS,
per *Moſen*, 3.
in monte *Sinai*, 4.
Legem ſuam,

by Moſes, 3.
in Mount Sinai. 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paſchal-lamb; 6
and Sacrifices to be offered
upon an Altar, 7.
by Prieſts, 8.
and Incenſe: 9.
and commanded a Tabernacle 10. *with the Ark of the Covenant,* 11. *to be made:*
and beſides,
a Brazen Serpent 12.
to be ſet up againſt the biting of Serpents in the Wilderneſs.
All which things
were Types *of the* Meſſias *to come,*
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

ſcriptam digito ſuo,
in *Tabulis lapideis*, 5. exhibuit.
Porrò ordinavit
manducatione *Agni Paſchalis*; 6. & *Sacrificia*
in *Altari* 7. offerenda
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*: 9.
& juſſit fieri *Tabernaculum* 10. cum *Arca Fœderis*: 11.

prætereà erigi
æneum Serpentem 12.
contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi
Meſſiæ,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant

Chriſtianity. CXLVII. *Chriſtianiſmus.*



The only begotten
eternal Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promiſed to
our firſt Parents in Paradiſe,
at the laſt being conceived
by the Holy Ghoſt,
in the moſt Holy Womb
of the Virgin Mary 1.
of the Royal Houſe of David,
and clad with Humane Fleſh,
came into the World at
Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fulneſs of time,
in the year of the world
3970. *but pure from all ſin,*
and the name of Jeſus
was given him,
which ſignifieth, a Saviour,
when he was ſprinkled
with Holy Baptiſm, 4.
(the Sacrament of the
New Covenant)
by John *his Fore-runner*, 5.
in Jordan,
the moſt ſacred Myſtery
of the Divine Trinity,
appear'd by the Fathers voice 6.
(whereby he teſtified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghoſt *in the*
ſhape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven

From that time, being the
30. *year of his Age, unto the*
fourth year, he declared who
he was, his words and works
manifeſting his Divinity,
being neither owned, nor
entertained by the Jews,
becauſe of his voluntary po-
verty.

promiſſus *Protoplaſtis*
in *Paradiſo*, tandem,
impleto tempore, conceptus
per *Sa. Spiritum*,
in utero ſanctiſſimo
Mariæ 1. *Virginis*,
de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
& indutus humanâ carne,
Bethlehemi Judææ,
in ſumma paupertate
Stabuli 2.
Anno mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
ſed mundus ab omni *peccato*,
eique impoſitum fuit
nomen *Jeſu*,
quod ſignificat *Salvatorem.*

Hic, cum imbueretur
ſacro *Baptiſmo*, 4.
(*Sacramento*
Novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcurſore ſuo 5.
in *Jordane*, apparuit
ſacratiſſimum *Myſterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis*,
Patris voce 6.
(quâ teſtabatur,
hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in Specie *Columbæ*, 7.
cœlitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
XXX. ætatis ſuæ anno
Verbis & Operibus,
præ ſe ferentibus
Divinitatem, declaravit quis
eſſet, in annum uſq; quartum;
à *Judæis*, nec agnitus, nec ac-
ceptus ob voluntariam pau-
pertatem.

He was at last taken by
these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8.
of his Body and Blood,
for a Seal of
the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgment-Seat of Pilate,
Governer of Cæsarea,
accused, and condemned,
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastned upon a Cross, 9. he dyed,
being sacrificed upon that Altar for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived
by his Divine Power,
he rose again the third day
out of the Grave 10.
and forty days after,
being taken up from
Mount Oliver, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles
gazed upon him, 13.
to whom he sent his Holy Spirit 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day*
after his Ascension,
and them being filled
with his power,
into the World,
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting [illegible] *the mean time*

Ab his
(quum prius instituisset
Cœnam mysticam 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis sui,
in Sigillum
novi Fœderis,
& sui recordationem)
captus tandem,
ad *Tribunal Pilati,*
Præfecti *Cæsarei* raptus,
accusatus, & damnatus est,
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusq; in *Crucem,* 9.
in ara istâ,
pro peccatis *mundi*
immolatus, *mortem subiit.*

Sed tertiâ die, quum revixisset divinâ suâ virtute,
resurrexit
è *Sepulchro,* 10.
& post dies XL.

de *Monte Oliveti,* 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum.* 12.
& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Ascensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo,* ipsos verò,
hâc Virtute
impletos,
de se præjudicaturos
in mundum misit;
olim rediturus
ad *judicium extremum,*
interea sedens

at the right hand of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad *dextram Patris,*
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur *Christiani,*
inq; eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism. CXLVIII. *Mahometismus.*

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Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity,
and Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius;
feigning,
whilst he had the Fit of the Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel

Mahomet 1.
homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaismo,*
Christianismo,
& *Gentilismo,*
consilio *Judæi* 2.
& *Monachi Ariani,* 3.
nomine *Sergii;*
fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepsia*
secum colloqui
Archangelum Gabrielem,

and the Holy Ghoſt
talked with him,
uſing a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themſelves
from Wine ;
are circuuciſed,
have many Wives ;
build Chappels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof*
they are called to Holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt ; 6.
they waſh themſelves often ; 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity ;
they honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great prophet,
yet leſs than Mahomet ;
they call their Law
the Alchoran.

& *Spiritum Sanctum,*

adſuefaciens *Columbam,* 4.
ut ex aure ſuâ
eſcam peteret.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino* ;
circumciduntur :
ſunt *Polygami* :
exſtruunt *Sacella,* 5.
de quorum *Turriculis,*
non à *Campanis*
ſed à *Sacerdote* 6.
ad ſacra convocantur :
ſæpius ſe abluunt ; 7.
negant *S S. Trinitatem* :
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium,*
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam,*
minorem tamen *Mahomete* ;
Legem ſuam vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. *Providentia Dei.*

Mens States
are not to be attributed
to Fortune, *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets 1.
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his Governing
Hand: 3.
even our ſights,
or overſights,
or even our Faults.

God *hath his* Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his Birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Wo be to the mad
Wizzards *and* Witches,
who give themſelves
to the Devil,
(*being incloſed in a* Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive
their reward with him.

Humanæ Sortes
non tribuendæ ſunt
Fortunæ, aut *Caſui*,
aut *Siderum Influxui*,
(*Cometæ* 1.
quidem ſolent nihil boni
portendere)
ſed providò
Dei Oculo 2.
& ejuſdem
Manui rectrici, 3.
etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.

Deus habet *Miniſtros* ſuos,
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini* 5. à nativitate
ejus, ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes*,
contra *Malignos Spiritus*,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni
ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The laſt Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum*

For the laſt Day
ſhall come,
which ſhall raiſe up
the Dead, 2. *with the ſound*
of a Trumpet 1.
and ſummon the quick
with them to the
Judgment-ſeat
of Chriſt Jeſus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an accouot
of all things done.
When the Godly
and Elect 4.
ſhall enter into life eternal,
into the place of Bliſs,
and the new Hieruſalem. 5.
But the wicked
and the damned 6.
ſhall be thruſt into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies noviſſima,
quæ Voce *Tubæ* 1.
Mortuos 2.
reſuſcitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Jeſu Criſti, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.
Ubi *pii (juſti)* & *Electi* 4.
in Vitam æternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *Novam Hieroſolymam* 5.
introibunt.
Impii vero
& *Damnati* 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7.
in *Gehennam* 8. detrudentur,
ubi æternùm cruciandi.

The

The Cloſe. *Clauſula.*

Thus thou haſt ſeen in ſhort all things that can be ſhewed, and haſt learned the chief words *of the* Engliſh *and* Latine Tongue.

Go on now and read other good Books *diligently, and thou ſhalt become* learned, wiſe, *and* godly.

Remember theſe things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may beſtow upon thee the Spirit of Wiſdom.

Farewel.

Ita vidiſti ſummatim res omnes quæ oſtendi poterunt, & didiciſti *Voces primarias Anglicæ & Latinæ Linguæ.*

Perge nunc, & lege diligenter alios bonos *Libros*, ut fias *Doctus, Sapiens*, & *Pius.*

Memento horum; Deum time, & invoca eum, ut largiatur tibi *Spiritum Sapientiæ.*

Vale.

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